REGISTERED No. 6.—1878

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,374—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Re. 1.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant, Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

* *

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

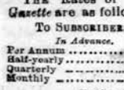
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. BUSHEER, 792 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander, J. W. SEWARD, on SATURDAY, the 7th December 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE

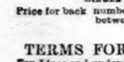
Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the COCONADA, 869 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. MORRIS, on THURSDAY, the 5th December, 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER-ABBAS, LINGAH, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. COCONADA, 869 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. MORRIS, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 5th December 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. RUSSELL, on MONDAY, the 9th December 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porc Bunder, and Cutch and vice both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

PILGRIMAGE TO GOA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) will despatch the S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. RUSSELL, from BOMBAY to PANJIM and from PANJIM to BOMBAY TWICE WEEKLY during the months of NOVEMBER, DECEMBER, and JANUARY, commencing on SATURDAY, the 9th November 1878.

The above Steamer will leave Bombay at 10 a.m. every SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, and will leave PANJIM at 4 p.m. every SUNDAY and THURSDAY.

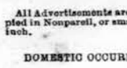
The Steamers to be employed will leave from abreast of Carnac Bunder, Bombay, and will proceed right up to Panjim.

Deck passage hence to Panjim Rs. 4.

For passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
ombay, 1st November 1878. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. B. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA	AND	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st
of each month,		

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 120	Rs. 80	Including Wine.
Suez	„ 160	„ 110	„ 70	
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 150	
Jaffa	„ 400	„ 260	„ 170	
Beyrout	„ 425	„ 280	„ 175	
Cyprus	„ 450	„ 300	„ 190	
Messina	„ 540	„ 340	„ 210	
Naples	„ 560	„ 340	„ 210	
Leghorn	„ 560	„ 340	„ 140	
Genoa	„ 560	„ 340	„ 140	
Marseilles	„ 550	„ 350	„ 140	

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st January 1879.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st February 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for
JAFFA, BEYROUT, AND CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Portsaid regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above-named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The Steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of Information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Subattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Nov., 1878.

HALL LINE
S. S. BRANKSOME HALL.

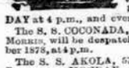
2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. Nominal.

BOMBAY TO GENOA.

TO be despatched about 11th December. Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE COMPANY'S S. S. CASTORE, Capt. A. LUCIOLI will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 30th December 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)..	„ 375	„ 268	„ 143 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 121 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 0
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed Lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For information about the Weekly Mail service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 28th Oct., 1878.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
— SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	9th Dec.
(s) KAISAR-I-HIND	4260	700	R. Methven	16th do.
— TRAVANCORE	1903	350	W. Barratt	23rd do.
(s) LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	30th do.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	6th Jan. '79
(s) HYDASPES	2924	450	D. Reynoldson	13th do.
— KASHGAR	2921	450	E. J. Baker	20th do.

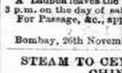
Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 26th November 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	10th Dec.
MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	24th do.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	7th Jan. 1879.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 26th November 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	6th Dec.
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	3rd Jan. 1879.
ASSAM	3331	550	N. Stewart	31st do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 26th November 1878. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE.

S. S. TRINACRIA,
2,197 Tons Register, 424 H. P.,
CAPTAIN ROBERT HUTCHISON.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO be DISPATCHED POSITIVELY 24th December.

Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th November 1878.

EXPOSITION OF THE BODY OF St. FRANCIS XAVIER.

THE First-Class Steamer ALABAMA has been chartered to RUN to GOA and back, without touching the intermediate ports, every four days during the months of November and December and first fortnight of January.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

On Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 a.m.

Departures in December will be notified hereafter.

Steam Launches and Boats will be provided for embarking and disembarking passengers at Panjim. The same will be available for conveying passengers to Old Goa, at a fee of 8 annas each.

Deck Passage..... Rs. 4.

Return Tickets will be available until the 10th January 1879. First Class Fares include Board but no Wines or Spirits, which are provided on board and charged for separately. Second Class and Third Class Fares are exclusive of meals, but supplies can be obtained on board on payment.

Apply to D. M. DE SILVA & Co., at Dr. F. F. Gomes' Dispensary, No. 19, Church Gate Street, Share Bazar, Fort, or to their Agents, Messrs. FURTADO and BROTHER, No. 10, Kalbadevie Road, Bombay, or Apollo Bunder on day of sailing.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer STANDARD are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the signature of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. M. MACAULAY & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th November 1878.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances	In 1870	£139,808
	„ 1873	£295,149
	„ 1877	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXPOSITION OF THE BODY OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER AT GOA.

SPECIAL STEAMER TO GOA UP TO 10TH JANUARY 1879.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY will despatch their Steamer the KRISHNA, new and fast Boat, to GOA direct, calling at Chapora, leaving Carnac Bunder every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 11 a.m.

SPECIAL RATES.

1st Class, Single	Rs. 15
Return	„ 25
2nd Class, Single	„ 7
Return	„ 10
3rd Class, Single	„ 5
Return	„ 6

Tickets may be obtained at the office of the undersigned, Graham's Building, Fort, and also at the Carnac Bunder. Return Tickets available up to 10th January 1879.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

TO SEE.—Picture dark now but lighted by motto ; call or leave at the monarchs at home or abroad. P's to be kept, never cancelled.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified that the Undersigned did, on the 2nd instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay the sum of Rupees 16,666, being the 115th Monthly Instalment of the FIRST FIFTEEN LAC LOAN, with interest, and the sum of Rupees 14,600, being the 113th Monthly Instalment of the VEHAR WATER WORKS DEBT, aggregating Rupees 30,600.

J. H. GRANT,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 2nd Dec. 1878.

NOTICE.
HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. CITY of BALTIMORE, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—The EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th instant, and also on TUESDAY, the 31st, and WEDNESDAY, the 1st January.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VOUILLON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
J. M. GRIGOR, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 2nd December 1878.

GENUINE
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hœmorrhoidal malady, is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each Cash, Re. 1-8 ; Credit, Re. 1-12.

OF THE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

THE Company's importation of this Wine remains unequalled at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 12-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SPECIAL PATRON,
H. E. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 4TH DECEMBER, THIRD SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.

VERDI'S SPLENDID OPERA IN 3 ACTS,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST AND PLAN AT MESSRS. SOUNDY AND Co.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 5
Stalls	„ 4
Gallery	„ 2
Pit	„ 1

Doors open at 8-30 p. m. Performance to commence at 9 p.m.

THE FORT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of the above Company has been REMOVED to No. 5, HORNBY ROW, FORT.

KNOOP & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
The Fort Press Company, Limited.

Bombay, 30th November 1878.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP carried on by the Undersigned under the name and style of DINSHAW SORABJEE and Co. is THIS DAY DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having any claims against the said Firm should submit the same within (15) fifteen days from this notice, and that all persons indebted to the said Firm should pay the same within (15) fifteen days.

COWASJEE DINSHAW,
SORABJEE TEMOOLJEE,

No. 29, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, 30th November 1878.

WE have THIS DAY established ourselves in Bombay as MERCHANTS and GENERAL AGENTS in connection with our FIRM at Aden, under the same NAME and STYLE of

COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROTHERS, Bombay.
29, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, 2nd December 1878.

MESSRS. ROWLAND & Co. have REMOVED their SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT to No. 42, MEADOW STREET, near the *Bombay Gazette* Press, and are SELLING their STOCK at REDUCED RATES.

ROWLAND & Co.

Bombay, 2nd December 1878.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

HAVE MADE AKRANGEMENTS to get FRESH SUPPLIES direct from Home, of Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Genuine Patent Medicines, Invalids' Foods and Wines, Sick Room and Patients' Requirements, Perfumery, Toilet and Medicated Soaps, Toilet Requisites, from the best Manufacturers, &c., &c. Their charges are moderate, and up-country orders are promptly and carefully executed, when accompanied with remittances, or a satisfactory reference in Bombay.

A price list of Drugs and Chemicals sent free by post on application.

DISPENSING DEPARTMENT is kept open day and night under the entire supervision of European Assistants, where prescriptions are accurately prepared, with pure Medicines at reasonably low prices.

B. S. MADON & Co.

12, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO CAPITALISTS.

OFFERS will be received for the PURCHASE of the METAL MART and BYCULLA IRON WORKS, Bombay, with the BRANCH STORES at AGRA, lately carried on by Messrs. W. NICOL and Co.

The Stores and Iron Works at Bombay are situated on one of the leading thoroughfares and contain 33,000 square yards of land held on lease from Government for 99 years of which 16 years are yet to run.

The buildings comprise Manager's Bungalow and Offices, two Foreman's Bungalows, and Corrugated Iron Shed, for Iron and Machinery stores, about 430 feet long by 25 feet wide, with separate Portable Engine and Paint Godowns.

The Machine Shop is 125 feet long by 60 feet wide, and contains 10 H. P Portable Multitubular Boiler and 10 H.P. Horizontal Engine by Chaplean, 10 Lathes of sizes, 2 Planing Machines, 2 Drilling Machines, 2 Shaping Machines, 2 Sellers's Screwing Machines, Emery Grinders, and a varied assortment of Taps and Dies, Bolt-end Cutters and General Fitters' Tools of all kinds.

The Smithy is 215 feet long by 35 feet wide, with 30 Smiths' Fires, 2 5-cwts' Steam Hammers, Ridge's Patent Swaging Machine, Roots' Blower, and a large assortment of Smiths' Tools.

The Boiler Department comprises one Shed 110 feet by 35 feet, and another 84 feet by 24 feet fitted with 3 Punching and Shearing Machines, DeBerar's Riveting Machines, 3 Drilling Machines, one pair of Plate Rolls and one pair for Bending Corrugated Iron.

The Foundry is 200 feet long by 60 feet wide, with 2 Cupolas of the latest construction, 210-Ton Cranes, Ladles up to 10 Tons capacity, Heating Stove and a large number of Moulding Boxes suitable for the work produced in Bombay.

The Pattern Shop is 38 feet by 32 feet and Pattern Shed 64 feet by 19 feet, with a large stock of patterns.

The Agra Branch consists of a large Bungalow and Compound with temporary Store Sheds and Workshop. The property is held on a monthly lease.

Full particulars of the stocks of Iron and Machinery can be got from Mr. J. CRUDDAS, at the Byculla Works.

Offers will be received by the Trustees of Messrs W. Nicol and Co, in Liquidation, Bombay, for the purchase of the whole concern up to 31st January next.

W. M. MACAULAY,
THOS. H. MOORE,
Trustees, W. Nicol and Co., in Liquidation.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with a requisition received by the Directors of the above Company an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the office of the Company, McLeod Road, Kurrachee, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th December at 2 p.m., for the following purposes :—

I. To cancel Article No. 7 of the Articles of Association.

II. In lieu thereof to substitute the following, viz. :—"That Mr. Soonderao Ruggonath shall be Secretary and Treasurer to the Company and his remuneration as such Secretary and Treasurer shall be 5 per centum on the gross receipts of the Company, and that he hall not thereby be disqualified from becoming a Director of the Company."

By order,

ALEX. McHINCH.

McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 25th November 1878.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1879, all Shapes and Sizes.

COOPER & Co., Meadow Street, Bombay.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.—Latest designs, from Annas Two and upwards.

COOPER & Co., Meadow Street, Bombay.

CHURCH SERVICES, PRAYER BOOKS, AND HYMNS in great variety and in elegant Morocco Russia, and Ivory bindings, suitable for Presentation, received per s. s. Venetia.

COOPER & Co., Meadow Street, Bombay.

ILLUSTRATED AND ELEGANTLY BOUND BOOKS, for Presentation, just imported.

COOPER & Co., Meadow Street, Bombay.

XMAS NUMBERS, ANNUALS AND ILLUSTRATED ALMANACS for 1879, received, and new ones imported by every Overland Mail.

COOPER & Co., Meadow Street, Bombay.

CHILDREN'S TOY BOOKS AND PICTURE BOOKS in large quantities and varieties to be had.

COOPER & Co., Meadow Street, Bombay.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS supplied on most favourable terms, and with great regularity and punctuality. Lists sent on application.

COOPER & Co., Meadow Street, Bombay.

GLASS INKSTANDS, PAPER WEIGHTS, LETTER SCALES, &c., a large assortment on hand.

COOPER & Co., Meadow Street Bombay.

PLAYING CARDS, BEZIQUE BOXES, AND BEZIQUE MARKERS, from De La Rue and Co., always in stock.

COOPER & Co., Meadow Street, Bombay.

DE LA RUE & CO.'S NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES of the best quality, and different sizes, at

COOPER & Co , Meadow Street, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHIC & SCRAP ALBUMS of sizes and qualities to be had at

COOPER & Co., Meadow Street, Bombay.

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STATHAM'S No. 2 BOX OF CHEMICAL MAGIC, containing Chemical Re-Agents and Materials for performing 100 Chemical Experiments, entirely free from danger. Each Rs. 2, by post Rs. 2-6.

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BOY'S OWN LABORATORY, containing 34 Chemical Preparations and 30 pieces of useful apparatus arranged for performing an endless series of instructive and amusing *experiments in Chemical magic* free from *danger*, in Stout Mahogany case, with lock and key. Price Rs. 17 ; by post Rs. 19-12.

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CHEMISTS, &c. BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE BART., G. C. S. I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

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At each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the Preparing and Dispensing of Medicines with care and expedition.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Employed are determined by chemical Analysis, every facility being provided for strict compliance with Physicians' commands.

An exact Copy of every prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession, are being continually added to the stock.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

CHEMICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, AND PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES.

Meteorological and Philosophical Instruments of all kinds.

N.B.—The Company's Wholesale Priced List of Drugs, Chemical, Surgical and other Instruments sent on receipt of Professional card.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
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GUARANTEED PIANOS.

S. ROSE & CO. AS SOLE BOMBAY AGENTS

For the sale of

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE,
Price Rs. 850,
THE MOFUSSIL SOLID SQUARE,
Price Rs. 650,
and for the
THE SYMPATHETIC BORDOIR GRAND,
Price Rs. 2,000,
are prepared to give a

WRITTEN GUARANTEE

That the instruments sold by them will withstand the effects of climate.

PIANOFORTES FOR SALE OR HIRE.

EXCELLENT HARMONIUMS
From Rs. 80 each,
with a large assortment at higher prices.

S. ROSE & CO., 6, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

WARM CLOTHING!

CASH PRICE LIST.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Flannel Shirts ½ dozen	52	0	Warm Merino Socks from per dozen	21	0
Silk and Wool do. do.	52	0	Very Warm Grey Lambswool	25	8
Flannel Sleeping Suits each	18	0	Stout Merino Knicker Stockings per pair	5	8
Silk and Wool do. do.	9	0	Heavy ribbd. do. do.	5	8
Flannel Pyjamas per pair	23	0	Knitted Cardigan Jackets from	10	0
Flannel Dressing Gowns each	30	0	Woollen Mufflers each	2	0
Soft "India Tweed" do. do.	30	0	Warm Grey Merino Under Vests each	6	8
Stout Angola Suits from	45	0	Warm Grey Merino Pants each	6	8
Heavy "Chesterfield" Overcoats	45	0	Stoutest Scotch Lambswool Vests each	7	8
Heavy "Ulsters"	55	0	Stoutest Scotch Lambswool Pants each	7	8
Flannel Cholera Belts, each	3	8	The "District Rug" long and warm	18	0
Large Pin Scarfs from	1	4	Heavy Scotch Maude from	30	0
Military Doe Gloves per pair	4	8	Best White and Scarlet Blankets per pair	30	0

The above are of the very best quality only and can always be relied upon.

ASQUITH AND LORD,
BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

QUOTATIONS, INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES, FOR COGNACS OF

EM. DUBOIS & CO.'S SHIPPING.

Cash.			Credit.	
21	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand, Old Cognac	22	8
24	12	* ONE STAR, Oval Barrels, with Glass Stopper	26	0
33	4	* ONE STAR, Barrels à robinet, with Glass Stopper, Metallic Tap, about 3 Impl. gall	35	0
23	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper per case of 2 dozs.	25	0
21	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 2 dozs	23	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Half Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper, per case of 4 dozs	27	0
23	12	ONE STAR, Half Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 4 dozs.	25	0
26	8	TWO STARS, very old Cognac	28	0
29	8	THREE STARS, very old Fine Cognac	31	0

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

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FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

23, RAMPART ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of intending purchasers to their large stock of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, comprising 132 descriptions, which being all made at their own Manufactory permits them to offer them to the public at much cheaper rates than other firms, who obtain them through Agencies.

Twelve years' experience of the climate has assisted them in making Watches most adapted and suitable for India.

From their large stock they specially recommend the following —

THEIR Rs. 50 SILVER LEVER WATCH, in either open face, half hunting, or hunting case, in sizes to suit either Ladies or Gentlemen.

THEIR Rs. 75 SILVER LEVER WATCH, in extra strong and durable case, with Gold hinges, compensation balance, and hair spring Breguet.

THEIR Rs. 110 SILVER KEYLESS WATCH, in beautifully finished case, with Gold hinges and Gold winding nut.

The above Watches can also be had in Gold cases, either open face, half hunting or hunting, at Rs. 159, 200, and 250, respectively.

THEIR Rs. 40 GERMAN SILVER RAILWAY WATCH, Patent Lever Escapement,
THEIR Rs. 60 FINE SILVER RAILWAY WATCH, do. do. do.
THEIR Rs. 60 GERMAN SILVER RAILWAY WATCH, do. do. do. Extra large size

These Watches are guaranteed good Time-keepers ; strong and serviceably made to suit the roughest work, being specially adapted for Railway employés.

The excellence of all the above Watches has been universally recognised and approved of, and our sales of them increase from year to year.

F. L & Co. also beg to draw attention to their large stock of cheap Silver Watches in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, Patent Lever Escapement, all excellent time-keepers, guaranteed for one year, at Rs, 25, 27, 30, 35, 40, and 45.

German Silver Keyless Watches, known as Soldiers' Watches, at Rs. 18, 20, 22, and 25.

Further details can be seen in our Catalogue, sent post free on application to all parts of India.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CANADIAN BLONDIN

Has the honour to announce that he will make his EIGHTH GRAND ILLUMINATED HIGH ROPE ASCENSION

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, 4TH DECEMBER.

THE CANADIAN BLONDIN

Not only performs all the feats executed by the original Blondin, but also many others of a most daring and sensational nature, Amongst other marvellous feats,

THE CANADIAN BLONDIN
will
WORK A BICYCLE BACKWARDS AND FORWARDS ON THE ROPE,

AN EFFICIENT BAND WILL BE IN ATENDANCE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 3
Unreserved	„ 2
Back Seats	„ 1
Promenade	As. 8

Doors open at half-past eight. Performance will commence at nine.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s and at the doors.

2nd and 3rd class tickets may be had of BOMANJEE EDULJEE & Co., General Agents,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 2ND, 1878.

As usual on Mail day business has been very slack, and Renter's Telegrams of Saturday report very little alteration in any of the Home Markets.

Consols on Saturday closed steady at 96⅛ and French Rentes at 112½, both of which are the same as Friday's quotations, Enfaced Rupee is still quoted at Rs. 75½ for Fours and Rs. 80½ for Fours-and-a-half.

Bar Silver is unchanged at 50 11-16 per oz. In Indian Exchange Banks we notice a decline of £2 per share in those of the Oriental Banking Corporation and of £2 per share in those of the Chartered Bank, the quotations being £31 and £17 respectively. On the other hand Chartered Mercantile shares have recovered to £21-10, which is an advance of £1-10, during the week and Hongkong and Shangais keep steady at £36 per share.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull with sales only amounting to 5,000 Bales, of which 1,000 were Surats, the price of Mid-Orleans has declined a further 1-16d. per lb. being now quoted at 5 13-16d. per lb. Surat descriptions are unchanged with Fair Dholleras at 4¼d. per lb.

In Seeds there is a decline of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed to arrive and ex-warehouse, but other prices are unchanged, and both the Linseed and Rapeseed Markets were quiet. Cocoanut Oil and Coffee are also unchanged.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday show the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec.	Rs.	35,85,835
Do. „ Branches	Inc.	„	167,831
Other Deposits	Inc.	„	16,34,923
Government Securities	Dec.	„	17,51,365
Loans	Dec.	„	17,74,196
Bills Discounted	Inc.	„	1,78,382
Cash with Correspondents	Dec.	„	66,706
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	„	9,68,549

The Cash Balance continues to show a weekly increase although this week it is small. The most noticeable features in the return are the decrease in the amount of Government Securities and in the quantity of Bills discounted.

Sterling Exchange opened this morning quiet at Saturday's closing rates, and these have been maintained throughout the day, although at the close there is a weaker feeling owing to Calcutta advices where quotations have given way 1-16th and are 1s. 7 5-16d. for Telegraphic and 1s. 7 15 16d. for 6 months' sight Bank Bills. Our closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 7 7-16d.	per Rs.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 8d.	„
Credits,	3 „ „	1s. 7¼d.	„
Documents,	8 „ „	1s. 7 15-16d.	„
France,	3 „ „	2-10¼	„

On Calcutta the rate for demand drafts has advanced to 100 3-16 owing to purchases of opium in that Market on Bombay account. The rate for 60 days' sight Bills is unchanged at ½ per cent. discount.

Government Paper is unchanged at Rs. 94⅜ per Fours and old Fours-and-a half, and Rs. 99⅞ to par for the new Four-and-a-half per cent. loan.

The Share Market shows little change, but the tendency is weaker. In Press Companies Mofussils have declined Rs. 5. In Spinning and Weaving Companies Colabas have declined Rs. 10, Dhurumseys Rs. 10, Great Eastern Rs. 10, Manockjee Petits Rs. 5, Nicol Press and Manufacturing Rs. 25, Nursey Rs. 10, Oriental Rs. 5. In Miscellaneous shares Bombay Saw Mills have declined to Rs. 400.

Cotton as yet shows no signs of improvement and the depressing accounts arriving from the home markets are not of a nature to foster any demand here. Before business of any importance can be transacted here it is evident that prices must decline materially, and this is not likely to occur until the stocks are considerably larger than at present, as the demand from the local Mills is quite sufficient to maintain rates.

Seeds show no alteration. Linseed is steady at Rs. 6-7 to Rs. 6-8 per cwt. And Rapeseed at Rs. 6 per cwt. for Brown and Rs. 7 for yellow Cawnpore.

Freights are nominally firmer as owing to the probable requirements of Government of tonnage for troops, the available disengaged steam tonnage has for the present been withdrawn from the Market. The "Trinacria" (s) was fixed on Saturday for Marseilles at 18s. 9d. per ton. Sailing tonnage is still neglected.

Coals are unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash: Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	132
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do	737½
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 do	702½
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do	630
National Bank of India.	37,320	£25 £12-10	6 do		112

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	4,000	3,000	all	15 p.a*	865
Prere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. a	120
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. a.	750
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	15 p.a.	220xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	35,500	150 p.a.	1,100	
Allsett Co., Kurrachee.	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	1,005	
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct	560	
Apollo Press Co.	200	2,750	2,200	32 p.a.	565	
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	875	
Berar Company (New).	155	500	all	60 p.a	460	
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	110	
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	68	
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	350	
Colaba Press Co	500	1,250	all	50 do	560 xd.	
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	600	300	all	15 do	160 xd.	
East India Press Co.	382	1,000	all	100 do	980	
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	1,050	
French Press Co	300	500	all	75 p.a.	415	
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	350	30 do	280	
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350	
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	320	
Scinde Press Co.	400	850	750	60 do	390	
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld-	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,110 xd.	
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	550	
Volkart's United Press Co.		1,000	1,000	25 p.a.	600 xd.	

*Per Share for the half-year.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 30th Nov. as compared with the statement issued on the 23rd November :—

Liabilities.	23rd Nov. Rs.	30th Nov. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	102,00,771	66,14,946
Do do. at Branches	12,87,547	14,55,378
Other Deposits	2,26,16,327	2,36,51,259
Post Bills	60,959	39,434
Cash Credits, and drawn	5,78,313	5,56,153
	4,69,23,917	4,45,17,161
Assets.		
Government Securities	69,86,215	52,34,850
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	16,14,578	16,57,441
Loans on Security of do. do	60,20,488	42,46,592
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,286	2,782
Bills Discounted	86,82,425	88,30,807
Stamps	2,995	2,966
Dead Stock	Rs. 5,30,004	
Amount applied in reduction	1,95,000	3,34,954
	3,34,954	3,35,004
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	5,85,381	5,18,675
Cash and Currency Notes	2,27,25,585	2,06,88,144
	4,69,23,917	4,45,17,161

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The barque Vaeni, 959 tons, Captain J. C. Olsen, will sail to-day for Diamond Island, in ballast.

The s. s. Pearl, 366 tons, Captain H. Klee, will sail to-day for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and 115 deck passengers.

The s. s. Alabama, 1,165 tons, Captain W. Humphries, arrived in harbour yesterday from Goa 1st Dec, with one first class, and 13 deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for same port, with 25 first class, 25 second class, and 200 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N Co's. s. s. Scotsa, 1,240 tons, Captain W. A. Starratt, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Major Rivett Carnac, Major Pemberton, Mr. Molesworth, Mr. Daw, Mr. Meiffre, Mrs. Young, 60 deck passengers and 183 horses and 66 syces.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
2	Scootra (s)	Starratt	Bussorah, Nov 18.
	Alabama (s)	Humphries	Goa, Dec 1.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
2	Mahratta (s)	Britten	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Nizam (s)	Barlow	Southampton.
	Alabama (s)	Humphries	Goa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Pearl, Klee, to Coast and Cutch.
Ship Vaeni, Olsen, to Diamond Island.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Cyenus, to Calcutta.
Steamer Coconada, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
28 Commilla (s) ..... Sayers ..... Rangoon, Nov 24.
City of London (s) .. Wheit ..... Glasgow, Oct 22.
Euphrates (s) ..... Paterson ..... Moulmein, Nov 21.
Citadel ..... Mogoe ..... Bombay, Oct 31.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.
Nov 28—Steamer Satara, Ship Morley Hall.

PASSENGERS.

Per Commilla—Mr Citti, wife, and Miss Simpson, Mrs Barrington, Mr W Pearson, Mr Chaplain, 2 European ladies and 5 children.
Per Citadel—Mrs Magee and Child.
Per Euphrates—Mr Joseph, Mr Darwood, Mr Hardie, Mrs Purchase, Dr Sylvester, Mr and Mrs Stewart, and Mr Barrett.
Per City of London—Mrs and Miss Walton, Mr and Mrs Thompson, Messrs Dunlop and child, Mr and Mrs Thirde and infant, Mrs Wingate and 2 children, Mr and Miss Robertson, Mrs Thompson and child, Miss Malcolm, Miss Lathrop, Dr and Mrs Philips and 4 children, Miss J E Philips, Miss H P Philips, Miss Frankie Millard, Miss Hooper, and Revd J W Burkholder.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Citadel—16th November, Canute, from Calcutta to Dundee in Lat 7-4 N, Long 86-29 E.

DAILY IMPORTS.—December 2.

From Liverpool.

Zeal s—25 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Branksome Hall s—350 bundles hoop iron, Tyebally Essoofbhoy.
Ben Gloe s—1 case cutlery, Sawyer and Co.
Clan Alpine s—850 bundles sheet iron, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 400 bundles sheet iron, Tyebally Essoofbhoy; 2,449 bundles hoop iron and 20 cases sheet iron, Khimjee Jewa.

From London.

Australia s—5 bales printing paper, Suriff Sallaymahomed and Co; 80 kegs red lead, Morarjee Nathu.
India s—50 cases brandy, Benn, Ashley and Co.
Lumley Castle s—6 cases plate glass, Darashaw Cursetjee; 14 bales brown papers, Ebram Butteodin.
Avondale s—4 bales printing papers, The Times of India.

From Marseilles.

Travancore s—1 case saffron, A C Dady and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Australia s—15 bags corks, D D Shah.

DAILY EXPORTS.—December 2.

For Liverpool.

Atalanta s—71 bales cotton waste, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co; 6 bales rags and 39 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass; 31 bales wool, Nursee Kesawjee and Co; 60 bales wool, Lildhar Govindjee; 42 bales wool, Samutmull Ghellamull; 149 bales coir fibre, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

For London.

Wanlock,—350 cwts bones, Cassumbhoy Esmail; 800 cwts bones, Currimbhoy Nanjee: 14 cases peacock feathers, N Fuckoorbhoy.
Nizam s—6 cases fishmaws, Mitha Munjee; 1 case shawls, and 2 cases carpets, David Sassoon and Co; 1 bag croton seed Joosub Abdoola; 1 box gold coins (Rs 25,000), Cursejee Sorabjee.
Kaiser-i-Hind s—123 cwts olibanum, Laduck Rahim; 32 bales hides, Esmail Goolmomed.

For New York.

Dragon,—150 cwts mustard seed and 1½ cwts linseed, 15½ cwts mother of pearl shells, and 4 bales woollen rugs, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

For Calais.

Plainmeller s—260 cwts bones, Finlay, Scott and Co; 95 cwts bloodstone, Volkart Brothers.

For Trieste.

Surat s—100 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

For Marseilles.

Salisbury s—36 cwts pepper, Visay and Co; 1,205 cwts linseed, and 15,000 cwts gingellyseed, Rallí Brothers; 125 cwts pepper, Rahimtoolabhoy Khyraz.

For Genoa.

Branksome Hall s—273 bags gingellyseed, Peel, Cassels and Co 1,999½ cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

For Alexandria.

Nizam s—4 boxes silver coins (Rs 22,010), David Sassoon and Co.

For Suez.

Nizam s—4 boxes silver coins (Rs 16,560), and 1 bundle shawls, Hajee Zenell Abedin.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 1st December 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·862
Temperature of the Air	78·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·2
Dew Point	66·5
Relative humidity of Air	·676
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=9).	1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	71·7
General Direction of Wind	NE, N, NNE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW. N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	214

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—November 28.

Toller, Captain, R E, on furlough, from Meerut.

November 29.

Babington, Captain, Staff Corps, on furlough, from Ahmednuggur.

November 30.

Wingate, Lieut, Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Agra.

December 1.

Marshall, Col, Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Peppin, Surg Major, on sick leave, from Amritsir.
Shore, Captain, R A, on duty, from Umballa.
Waring, Major, 2nd Queen's, on leave, from Kurrachee.

December 2.

Gillett, Major, 13th Lt Infantry, on sick leave, from Bellary.
Brown, Major, 2-15th Lt. Infy, on sick leave, from Bellary.

DEPARTURES.—December 1.

Hollingworth, Captain, 13th Lt Infantry, on leave, to England.

December 2.

Heavside, Captain, R E, on duty, to Quetta.
Gilles, Sub Lieut, 19th Bombay N I, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Moore, Dy Surg Genl, on duty, to Gorum.
Calderott, Surg, on furlough, to England.
Orr, Lieut, Staff Corps, on duty, to Etarsee.
Gordon, Sub Lieut, 1st Lancers, on duty, to Mhow.
Babington, Captain, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

HYDERABAD PRESIDENCY ORDERS.

November 1.

Captain H S Stewart, Squadron Officer and Adjutant 3rd Cavalry H C from furlough will relieve Captain R A Gilchrist of the appointment, the latter Officer will rejoin his own appointment as Squadron Officer 1st Cavalry H C.
Captain W H Salmon, Wing Officer 6th Infantry H C, having returned from furlough, relieved Lieut LeQuesne, who reverted to his own appointment in the 5th Infantry H C.
Captain H C Hamilton, Adjutant 2nd Cavalry H C to officiate as second in Command, and Lieut Mason, Officiating Squadron Officer, to officiate as Adjutant of the Regiment; as a provisional arrangement on the departure of Major W J Bell (who is officiating Military Secretary.)
Captain J N S Kirkwood, Staff Corps, has been granted 3 months extension on medical certificate by the Secretary of State for India.
Surgeon T. Hume, in Medical charge 1st Infantry H C, to officiate as Civil Surgeon of the Akola District, vice Surgeon C. Little, v. d., appointed to officiate as Sanitary Commissioner, Inspector General of Dispensaries, and Superintendent of Vaccination in the H. A. D., vice Surgeon Major J. Law, M.D., on sick leave, and during the remaining period of absence on furlough of Surgeon Major R. T. Abbott, or until further orders.
Surgeon M S Eyre, from the 8th Infantry H C, is appointed to assume medical charge of the 1st Infantry H C at Lingasoogoor.
Major H F H Sewell, Wing Commander 2nd Infantry H C, reported his return to his Regiment from furlough on the afternoon of the 25th Oct.
Mrs M F Gannon, widow of the late Honorary Lieut T Gannon, Deputy Asst Commissary of Ordnance H C, has been granted a pension of Rs. 26 per mensem from 3rd Sept last.
Mr. R H Fowler, Extra Asst Commissioner, is appointed Registrar of the Bassein District.
Lieut Colonel Menzies, Deputy Commissioner H A D, has been granted privilge leave for two months from the 12th inst.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Nov. 30.)

Nagpur, 25th November 1878.

Mr F C Anderson, c s, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class.
Mr Laurie, c s, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, will revert to Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class.
Mr Finch, c s, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class.
Mr W Rothero'e, c s, whose services have been placed by the Government of India at the disposal of this Administration, is appointed to be a Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner in these Provinces, and is posted to the Narsinghpur District.
Major Ward, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, in this Province, is posted to the Saugor District.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, Nov. 30.)

Mr Jenkinson, Commissioner, Fyzabad Division, one year's furlough to Europe on medical certificate.
Mr Stainforth, District Superintendent of Police, to the Kher district.
Mr Irwin, C S, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, to the Bahraich district.
Mr Moule, Joint Magistrate, to the Saharanpur district.
Mr Currie, Magistrate and Collector, to the Bareilly district.
Mr Taylor, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, to Kumaon.
The services of Captain Graves, S C, District Engineer, Gorakhpur, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Military Department.
Captain J A Little, Executive Engineer, is transferred from the charge of the Benares district to that of the Sreakhpur district, Benares Provincial Division, vice Captain Graves.
Mr Brown, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the charge of the Basti district to that of the Benares district.
Mr Robinson, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Benares district to the charge of the Basti district.
Two years' furlough to Europe on medical certificate, with the usual subsidiary leave, is granted to Mr Palmer, Assistant Examiner, Public Works Accounts, N W Provinces and Oudh.
Colonel A Fraser, C B E, returned from the leave granted to him, resumed charge of the office of Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government N-W Provinces and Oudh, P W Department.

HIGH COURT—December 3.

[Before the Honorable Mr Justice Bayley].

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

310-78—C and Boevey—Gulamhoosein Allybhoy vs Ramnath Chimniram and others.
489-78—P Kavasjee—Cowasjee Pallonjee vs Nesserwanjee Shapoorjee Forucki—N and Hormusjee.
495-78—B H and Conroy—Anunda Sewa and others vs Merali Aladin and others.
516-78—S and Thakurdas—Thucker Purshotum Madowjee v Thucker Nunda Ramjee.
517-78—B Nanabhoy—Shaik Abdool Aziz vs Galib bin Nassur and another.
520-78—In person—Roychund Futtechund and another vs Ashama Sydoo.

Long Cause.

776-77—T and Sayani—Hajeebhoy Essa vs Allarakhia Jecta.
406-78—M and Gilbert—Jan Mahamed Khaluckdina and another vs Pudomsey Lukhumsey and another—R H and Conroy.
369-78—T and Sayani—Ismamali Suchoo and another vs Syed Mahomed bin Ahmed.
425-78—N and Hormusjee—Muggon Duna vs Abdool Cadar bin Essakjee, &c.
318-78—B and Bhugwandass—Dhakh and others vs Hakma Lala and others—R H and Conroy.
189-78—P and Smith—C A Turner vs Hajee Abdool Khaluckdina, &c—T and Sayani.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.]

For Investigation under Section 468 of Act X. of 1877.

In person—Thackersey Cursonjee vs Vussonjee Ludha and others.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

256-78—C L and Owen—Hurryvullubdass Culliandass and another vs Bloychund Vardman and another—Crawford and B and Rimington, H and C.—Part heard.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

KENNEDY—November 21st, at Kurrachee, the wife of Conductor L. Kennedy, Commissariat Department, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

KENNEDY—November 26th, at Kurrachee, of Pneumonia, the beloved wife of Conductor L. Kennedy, R. I. P. Dublin and Sydney N. S. W. papers please copy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

HARMAN—BARNES—November 23rd, at St Andrew's Kirk, Calcutta, by the Rev G. G. Gillan, M.A., John Macdonald Harman, of Barnes, to Jannette Thomson Barnes, eldest daughter of W. N. Barnes, Esq., of London.

DEATHS.

HOLMES—November 25th, at Shadera, near Lahore, Mrs Mary Holmes, the wife of Mr R Holmes, Toll Collector, Jhelum Bridge.

CALENDAR FOR DECEMBER.—1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon.....10th, 0h. 41'1m. p. m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Dec.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tues. 3	.....	6 20	5 20	5 49 m 6 50 a	0 33 a ....
Wed. 4	English Mail expected.	6 21	5 20	6 45 m 8 2 a	0 39 m 1 26 a
Th. 5	.....	6 21	5 20	7 44 m 9 3 a	1 55 m 2 18 a
Fri. 6	.....	6 22	5 21	8 34 m 9 53 a	2 57 m 3 3 a
Sat. 7	.....	6 22	5 21	9 16 m 10 31 a	3 46 m 3 40 a
Sun. 8	2nd Sunday in Advent	6 23	5 21	9 55 m 11 7 a	4 26 m 4 16 a
Mon. 9	.....	6 24	5 21	10 33 m 11 42 a	5 5 m 4 53 a

NOTICE.
IN ANSWER TO NUMEROUS ENQUIRIES
MESSRS. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
Have returned to Bombay and may be consulted at Rampart Row.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1878.

The full text of the Amir's reply to the Viceroy's friendly letters informing him of the despatch of Sir Neville Chamberlain's Mission, and that of the English *ultimatum*, have now at last been published in India; and we deeply regret that the publication of these documents has been delayed so long, for we and others have been misled by imperfect and inaccurate summaries of the Amir's reply into a misapprehension of its real tenour. We still doubt if the epithet "discourteous" can be fairly applied to it; disingenuous would be a far more appropriate term. The Amir did not neglect any of the ordinary forms of courtesy in writing to the Viceroy, nor did he assume an insolent tone in speaking of the demands of the British Government. On the contrary, he leaves it to be understood that he was well disposed to receive in a friendly manner the communication sent to him by the hand of the Nawab Gholam Husain; but, before he could duly weigh it, intelligence reached him from Ali Musjid of the attempt of Sir Neville Chamberlain to advance without waiting for permission from Kabul, and of the "blustering" letters written by command of Sir Neville Chamberlain to the commandant of the Afghan fort. Interpreting this conduct on the part of British officials as unfriendly, and as portending sinister designs against the independence of his kingdom, the Amir falls back on his dignity and appeals to God for protection. The reader of the reply will observe at once that, if the Amir had been in earnest in his professions of good will, the Cavagnari incident, of which he makes a grievance, would not have prevented him from entering into an amicable correspondence with the Viceroy, and expressing his readiness to receive the Mission if it came in friendly guise. He, however, availed himself of the excuse afforded him by Sir Neville Chamberlain to evade giving any answer at all to the Viceroy's letter relating to the Mission. Viewed in this light, the Amir's conduct must be looked upon as intended to put an unpardonable affront on the Viceroy of India; and the only possible reply to it was an *ultimatum* or an immediate declaration of war. The *ultimatum* is admirably worded, and confirms the favourable impression made by the Viceroy's Proclamation to the Afghans, for it puts in the foreground as Shere Ali's chief offence his friendly reception of a Mission sent to his Court by the perfidious Power which had pledged itself not to interfere in Afghan affairs.

Poor old Scotland seems to be having a run of bad luck just now. Not satisfied with the calamitous results to the country of the failure of the Glasgow Bank, a few Scotchmen in Bombay have subjected their native land to the crowning indignity of a profanation of the name of Saint Andrew on the day consecrated to the memory of that somewhat mythical Scottish champion. The celebration of St. Andrew's Day in the orthodox national fashion by a good dinner and a subscription for some patriotic purpose has fallen into disuse of late years among Scotchmen in Bombay, for reasons which we do not care to analyze; and many persons may be of opinion that the custom thus set at naught is one more honoured in the breach than the observance. Truth to tell, people who affect cosmopolitan tastes and sympathies, as most of us do in these days, are apt to find the parade of Scottish patriotism just in the least degree tedious and artificial. The provincial Scottish intellect is decidedly "groovy." In religion, politics, and literature, the Scotchman has his cut and dry creed, recorded in rigid formulas and doctrines, from implicit faith in which a moral earthquake would not shake him; and the cast-iron self-sufficiency of the man is irritating to philosophers of a more elastic temperament, who fancy that there may be something more to admire in this world than the tenets of Calvinism, the works of Burns and Walter Scott, and the view of Princes Street, Edinburgh, from the Calton Hill. The enthusiasm for Scottish scenery, literature, and history which was kindled by the genius of Scott, and which reached its highest pitch of intensity in the years in which Christopher North published those *Noctes Ambrosianæ* which one now finds such desperately hard reading, has lost much of its genuine ring since greater facilities of travelling gave Scotchmen a wider horizon and reduced the proud northern capital to the rank of a provincial city. Still, the most cold-blooded and cynical of modern Scotchmen feel the old magic stir their pulses once again when they meet in congenial company on St. Andrew's Day. The *perfervidum ingenium Scotorum*, stimulated by the converse of old cronies and the revival of associations dear to one's childhood and youth, and sustained by copious draughts of good liquor, enables one to assume once a year with surprising ease the character of a devout Scottish patriot, who is ready to pay the tribute of a tear to the pious memory of St. Andrew, to listen with woundrous gravity to the respectable middle-aged gentleman who insists on reciting at full length with the most painful conscientiousness, and in a solemn sing-song tone, the grand rhapsody which was the sublimest efforts of Scott's lyrical muse, from "Breathes there the man" until "he draws his parting groan;" and, at a later hour, to join eagerly in the chorus which opens with the audacious fiction, "We arena fou," and to join hands with his neighbours and shout like a maniac his determination to "tak' a cup o' kindness yet, for Auld Lang Syne." But one shrinks from such public displays of affection for the land of the mountain and the flood in miscellaneous society, much as one would from talking about family affairs before strangers.

For this reason, probably, a number of loyal Scotchmen in Bombay, who would not let St. Andrew's Day pass without marking it in some way, celebrated it among themselves by having a pleasant dinner at their own Club. Others, however, fell into a trap ingeniously prepared for them by Mr. Gilder, who is the Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Scottish Freemasons in Bombay. Mr. Gilder takes a great interest in the Indo-British and the Byculla Schools, both expellent institutions in their way, and he seems to have intrigued to get a good collection for their benefit by combining a magnificent Masonic demonstration with a St. Andrew's Dinner. Now, Masonry is a very good thing, and so is Scottish patriotism, but the two will not mix. They are, in fact, essentially antagonistic. Masonry is catholic, cosmopolitan, all-embracing; while the true votaries of St. Andrew are a hard-headed, narrow-minded, domineering people whose national character is more strongly marked than that of perhaps any other race in the world except the Jews. The consequence was, of course, that Mr. Gilder's amiable plan of amalgamation had no better success than if he had tried to assimilate oil and vinegar. The festival of Saturday was divided into two parts, Masonic luxurious to contemplate. Let us hope, however, that matters will be different by the time the iron horse puffs up the Bolan, dragging after it the vehicles of the Shikarpore and Kandahar Railway Company!

During our forced march many of our camels fell out to die. Poor brutes, they lay or sat down awaiting death as patiently as during life they bore the toil and suffering which it is their lot to endure. But dumbly they protested there against the want of forethought, of pre-determined arrangements that should,—at the very outset of the present troubles,—have ordered the stacking of "bhoosa," or other suitable forage in depots along the inhospitable Bolan. Col. Lane, the chief Commissariat officer of General Biddulph's force, has at once, on personal observation, been convinced of the soundness of this idea, and is now energetically recommending it. But surely it should have been thought of before by those who are well acquainted with the peculiarities of the Pass—by Major Sandeman for instance! I believe another suggestion I mentioned in one of my former letters will also be carried out—although ridiculed when first made—the provision of some warm coverings for the plain camels, to be wrapped round them at night at the different halting places. In a short time the winter winds will commence, and frequent snow storms. It is the latter that kill plain animals, which, if unprotected when caught by these storms, invariably die. At this season the Pass is crowded by strings of nomad Brahui Baluchis who transfer themselves and their belongings to the plains for the winter. We have met numbers of them and have admired the hardy hill camels and hardier baggage bullocks and asses which they possess. Surely some means should be taken to induce these people to offer as carriers the services of themselves, camels, &c. Certainly, sending out parties of armed sowars does not appear the best plan available, and it seems hard to believe that a little care—a little judicious tact, and the aid of the all-powerful rupee would not suffice to bring them in. The attempt does not appear to have been made so far as this nomad class is concerned, although they are the most likely of all the inhabitants to help us. Certainly they would be the most efficient, and if the crowds who are now passing into the Kachi plain were induced to enter our service, the question of keeping up supplies might be almost considered as disposed of. These people have very much the appearance of the Binjarries of the Deccan. They always move about armed, and are prepared to fight their passage when necessary. The men are strong and stalwart looking, but the women are without exception the ugliest of their sex, so far as my observation goes.

EN ROUTE TO QUETTA.—THE BOLAN PASS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP, BOLAN PASS, Nov. 20.

I indite this letter from within that celebrated defile, towards which, for the past two months, the eyes and steps of a considerable army have been turned.

About seven miles to the left of the camp at Dadur, at the foot of the Bolan range that there forms the background on three sides, is a heap of red hills, looking like earth piled up from gigantic excavations freshly made. Round one of these the road turns suddenly, exposing to view a pleasant valley half a mile broad, down which winds a mountain stream—clear and bright—murmuring over a pebbly bed. On either hand are precipitous banks of consolidated shingle and clay, looking much like the old rubble walls of some ruined abbey from whence the outer fencing of hewn stone has been removed. Rising up to even height, and sweeping round in perfect curve, these give to the defile the appearance of a huge street—the Oxford circus—of some giant city. Beyond, and through the breaks in the adjacent ridges,

"Hills peep o'er hills, Alps upon Alps arise."

This is the entrance to the far-famed Bolan Pass, to which it is a sufficiently striking beginning. As we face it, we are met by a cold blast of air that warn us of regions where thick ulsters, innumerable blankets, and Commissariat rum are necessaries of life.

A little way up, the Pass narrows until about 200 yards would measure its width. Here the road begins to cross and re-cross the river with every sweep it makes from side to side, these continual crossings going on for the whole of the first day's march. The appearance of the stream is most refreshing after the arid deserts which are passed before this point is reached, and the sound of the rippling water over the large rounded pebbles at the bottom, the swirling pools from which one almost expected to see a grilse or sea-trout rise up, would do credit to a glen in Scotland. The bottom of the Pass as well as the bed of the river is composed of a deep shingle of water-worn pebbles, through which a narrow path has been pressed by the tread of camels and other baggage animals during, probably, hundreds of years. The hills on either side are at first composed of clay capped sandstone, but afterwards a limestone formation succeeds, and in the distance are peaks of conglomerate, ranging to a great height. Our tents at the first halting place were pitched close to and facing the river—a pleasant change from the desert prospects experienced during the past twenty days. One of our party possesses a couple of rods, and I accompanied him to attempt our luck as anglers, but without success. We afterwards discovered, however, that we had not tried the best pool, situated about a mile above the first halting place. We passed it in the course of our next morning's march, and learned that good sport with marsur, varying to 6lbs. in weight, may be obtained. Our second day's march lay through even more striking scenery than the first. The Pass narrowed rapidly until the conglomerate cliffs—nearly 800 feet high—were so close as to leave but a narrow passage for the Bolan river, which the water marks on either side showed sometimes completely filled the defile. This is the most dangerous portion of the Pass and is much feared by caravans, as there are numerous instances on record of travellers being suddenly swept away. Here, also, was a favourite haunt of Baluchi skirmishers in 1839; who, concealed behind boulders, up above, fired on the column as it passed below. As we went through we could well fancy the outlines on the top of the cliffs of the flanking parties sent out to "crown the heights," the manœuvre by which a disciplined army endeavours to countercheck the advantages possessed by the defenders of such positions as these. Five miles from this point the Pass widens to a valley two or three miles broad, the river on the right being concealed by high grass. The route for the rest of the journey leads through a succession of valleys of various widths, the broadest being that of Kirta, which is the second halting place. Here there is a small village, the inhabitants of which recently migrated, and were with difficulty induced to return. The Bolan at this point is about ten miles broad, and in fact there are no other narrow defiles until the Quetta end of the Pass is reached. Henceforth the road ascends perceptibly and at Ab-i-Gum, the fourth halting place, 40 miles from the entrance, reaches an altitude of over 3,000 feet according to the aneroid possessed by one of our party. The third and fourth marches we performed in one, in order to obtain food for our camels, a convoy numbering 1,500 of which we now accompany. The distance was about 23 miles, no water, and in the heat of the day. It was my first forced march, and I should be glad to think it was my last. Camels and their drivers moved without a halt, and without food for twelve hours, over loose shingle, the result being a complete prostration of every living being. At Bibi Nani, seven miles from Kirta, I halted for half an hour to try the river and got a couple of small marsur. The fish in this river are exceedingly shy, and require almost to be stalked—a peculiar fact when it is considered how seldom they are disturbed. Not far from Ab-i-Gum, a seam of coal much decomposed has been found. At present the fact is of little consequence, the idea of a coal fire in these cold nights being too pushed forward immediately, while so far as the reserve is concerned Dadur is far

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

THE AFGHAN WAR.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THE KHYBER PASS.

LAHORE, Dec. 2.

Major Cavagnari came down to Jamrud this morning from Shagie with two mountain guns to assist the *maliks* of the Kuki-Kheyls in punishing certain men of Kuram said to be principally concerned in the outrages on the signalling parties, and harassing convoys. Some of the malcontents gave in at once, others opened fire on the Jirga. Cavagnari's party was on the heights above the villages, and a shell sent amongst the malcontents dispersed them at once. The Jirga then fired towards the houses of those opposed to them as a tribal punishment, and then assembled and arranged to post strong parties on the heights above Shadi Bagyar pass. The combination of the Tirah tribes is believed to be now broken up; only bands of marauders remain. The Jirga of Sangu Kheyl Shinwaris have reached Daka, and will secure the road from Landi Khana to Daka, relieving the military. The reconnoitring party through the Mohmand country has returned. The Lalpura Khan has behaved well. Some officers spent the night in one of the Shilman villages. The general tone above Daka is much improved, confidence is being rapidly inspired there.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

THE KHYBER PASS.

PESHAWUR, Dec. 2.

Elephants have gone for captured guns. Last Thursday Major Pearson was attacked, when his horse and two servants were killed. Firing last night and to-day heard here.

A mail cart runs to Jamrud twice daily.

The 5th Fusiliers, 2nd Goorkhas Battery Horse Artillery of the 2nd Division of General Maude ordered up.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

THE AMIR'S REPLY TO THE VICEROY'S LETTERS.—THE ENGLISH ULTIMATUM.

LAHORE, Dec. 2.

A *Gazette of India Extraordinary* was issued on Saturday containing the Viceroy's letters to the Amir dated the 14th and 23rd August; the Amir's replies dated October 6th; a letter from the Viceroy containing the *ultimatum*; Report by Sir [illegible] Chamberlain; and the Resolution of Government on the circumstances which led to the rupture with Kabul. The Amir's answer to the Viceroy's letters of the 14th and 23rd August, the former announcing the Mission to be despatched, the latter, condoling with him on the death of Abdoola Jan, runs as follows:—

Dated Cabul, 5th October.

After usual compliments. "It is known, your Excellency's friendly letter sent by Ghoulam Hussain Khan, containing news of the deputation of a friendly Mission from the British Government, has been perused by me, and I fully informed myself of its contents; but the above named Nawab has not yet been honoured with an interview, and your Excellency's friendly letter has not yet been seen by me. When the letter addressed by the Commissioner of Peshawur to Mirza Kabibulla Khan arrived here it was perused by this supplicant before the throne of God, and great surprise and astonishment was caused by the writing of the officer above mentioned, that is, the Commissioner. What can be the result, the meaning, or the advantage of such a blustering communication to an ally and friend, and of advancing by force a friendly Mission? Subsequently three more letters from the same officer in the same tone and style to the address of officials of this God-granted Government were seen. Moreover, in the course of a few days several other letters which were received from that direction were seen, which were not free from harsh and rough words, and expressions which are inconsistent with the forms of courtesy and civility, and contrary to friendship and sympathy. In consequence, grief and affliction have befallen me. The British Government ought to have observed patience and stayed at such time. Your Excellency should have regard to this harsh style of address and provocation as well as to the altercation with such anger with my officials. How inconsistent is this with the sublime way of friendship and alliance.

"Notwithstanding the threatening communications of the British, the officials of this God-granted Government will not evince hostility of opposition to the British; but should any Government entertain without cause any hostile and inimical feelings, I commit all my affairs to the merciful God."

The Amir then acknowledges in most friendly terms the Viceroy's letter of condolence.

The Viceroy's letter of the 29th October runs as follows—

"Your Highness will remember that, on my arrival in India, I proposed to send a friendly Mission for the purpose of assuring you of the goodwill of the British Government, and removing past misunderstandings, to which you frequently alluded. After leaving this proposal long unanswered, your Highness rejected it on the ground that you could not answer for the safety of any European Envoy in your country, and that the reception of a British Mission might afford Russia a pretext for forcing you to receive a Russian Mission. Although such refusal to receive a friendly Mission is contrary to the practice of allied States, the British Government, unwilling to embarrass you, accepted your excuses; nevertheless your Highness has now received a Russian Envoy at a time when a war was believed to be imminent in which England and Russia would be arrayed on opposite sides, thereby not only acting in contradiction to the reasons asserted by you for not receiving a British Mission, but giving your conduct the appearance of being actuated by motives inimical to the British Government. In these circumstances the British Government, remembering its former friendship with your Highness's father, and still desiring to maintain amicable relations, determined to send, after such delay as the domestic affliction you suffered rendered fit, a Mission to your Highness, in charge of Sir Neville Chamberlain, who is personally known to you, the escort of the Mission not exceeding 200, which was much less numerous than that which accompanied your Highness into British territory, and not more than necessary for the dignity of my Envoy. Such Missions are customary with friendly neighbouring States, and are never refused except hostilities are intended. I despatched my trusted messenger with a letter informing your Highness that the Mission accredited was of a friendly character, that the business was urgent, and that it must proceed without delay. Nevertheless, having received my letter, you did not hesitate to instruct the authorities on the Frontier to repel my Mission forcibly. For this act of enmity and indignity to the Empress of India in the person of Her Envoy, the letter from you affords no explanation or apology, nor contains any answer to my proposal for a full and frank understanding of our two Governments.

"In consequence of this hostile action I have assembled Her Majesty's Forces on your frontier, but desire to give your Highness a last opportunity of averting the calamities of war; for this it is necessary that a full and suitable apology be offered by you in writing, tendered in British territory to an officer of sufficient rank. Furthermore, as it has been found impossible to maintain satisfactory relations between the two States unless the British Government be adequately represented in Afghanistan, it will be necessary that your Highness consent to receive a permanent British Mission within your territory; and it is further essential that you should undertake that no injury be done by you to the tribes who acted as guides to my Mission, and that reparation be made for any damage they have suffered from you; and, if any injury be done them by you, the British Government will immediately take steps to protect them.

"Unless these conditions are accepted fully and plainly by your Highness, and your acceptance received by me not later than the 20th November, I shall be compelled to consider your intentions hostile, and to treat you as the declared enemy of the British Government."

LAHORE, Dec. 2.

A letter from the Commissioner of Peshawur to Mustanfi referred to in the Amir's letter is in continuation of the correspondence that had been going on between the British officials at Peshawur and the Kabul officials regarding the departure and passage of the Mission. Letters had been received from Kabul saying that the Amir could not attend to business, and that the matter of the Mission's departure must be wholly deferred pending the Amir's pleasure. It was in reply to these distinct intimations of an intention to put off the business indefinitely that the Commissioner of Peshawur was instructed to give notice that the Mission would Start on the date fixed. The following is the text of his letter:—

Dated 7th September 1878.

After compliments. "I write this friendly letter to inform you that the 16th or 17th September has been fixed for the departure of a Mission of high rank from the British Government to Kabul, and that the Mission will start whether Nawab Gholam Hussain shall or shall not by that time have had the honor of waiting on his Highness the Amir. The object for which the Mission is deputed is friendly, and the refusal of free passage to it or interruption or injury to its friendly progress will be regarded as an act of hostility. I am to explain that the Mission will not in any case enter the capital of Kabul before the expiry of the month of Ramzan. In conclusion, may you keep well."

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE PRESS ON THE CENTRAL ASIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

In the reviews of the diplomatic correspondence on the Central Asian question, the Press generally declare that it proves the perfidy of Russia and justifies the policy of the British Government towards Afghanistan.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 1.

The Russian Ambassador has informed Safvet Pasha that the Russians will continue to hold Adrianople and Thrace until a definitive treaty has been concluded.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 4th instant arrived at Southampton to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Dec. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Assyria, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left yesterday.

ADEN, Dec. 1.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Patna, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, sailed from here yesterday.

LONDON, Nov. 30, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull.
The London Cotton Market has been flat.

Fair Dhollera	4¼
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight ..	1-7⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75½
4½ per cent. do	80¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	90⅝
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	112½
Bar Silver	50 11-16
Oriental Bank Shares	£31
Chartered do. do.	£17
Do. Mercantile Bank Shares	£21½
Hongkong and Shanghai	£36

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand		Is. 7 7-16d.	per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight	Is. 8d.	"
Credits,	3 "	Is. 7¾d.	"
Documents,	3 "	Is. 7 15-16d.	"
Francs	3 "	2-10¼.	"

We are sorry to hear that the Government of India has refused its sanction to the appointment of Colonel B. H. Pottinger on the staff of General Primrose's Division, on the ground that only a Deputy Assistant and not an Assistant Quarter-master General is required with this force. Captain Stopford, therefore, will be the chief officer of the Quartermaster General's Department with the Division. We believe the Adjutant General's Department with the Division could better bear a reduction than that of the Quartermaster General, which will have by far the heaviest work to do.

Mr. H. E. Jacomb, C. S., is to succeed Mr. Arbuthnot as Collector of Bombay.

We regret to hear of the death of Rao Bahdur Gokuljee Zala, the Dewan of Joonagudh. This sad event took place somewhat unexpectedly last Thursday. Mr. Gokuljee has fallen a victim to the fever epidemic which is prevalent in Kattywar, and which has since the last few weeks done much havoc in the province. The deceased gentleman was one of the most prominent native ministers, though he was not more than about 55 years of age. He was reputed for his prudence, straightforwardness, and experience, and commanded great respect and influence. He belonged to that advanced school of native ministers who fall in with the enlightened views of the times and act upon them on every available opportunity. The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred upon Mr. Gokuljee at the Imperial Assemblage.

A troop of the 3rd (Queen's Own) Light Cavalry, under the command of Captain J. Willoughby, marched on the 28th ult. from Neemuch *enroute* to Rajkote.

The *Englishman*:—It is no doubt intended that the force under General Roberts should ultimately co-operate with that of General Sam Browne, and if this is the case, his movements will be governed by those of the latter. Should it be decided that they are not to advance beyond Jellalabad, it would be a very hazardous enterprize for General Roberts to cross the Safed Koh, and thus isolate himself for months from all support. The enemy must be very weak, indeed, if he would be justified in making a dash at the Amir's capital alone, and no object short of this would probably justify him in advancing beyond the Passes. On the other hand, if General Sam Browne's force is to push on to Kabul, General Roberts, if he found the passage of the Shuturgardan practicable, is just the man to press on. Of General Browne's orders or intentions in this respect, however, we know nothing, though we attach very little faith to the reiterated statement that his division is to winter at Dakha. To do that would, as we observed some days ago, be to give the Amir the fullest opportunity of manufacturing all his forces against us, and at the same time to hold out the strongest possible temptation to Russia to keep up the present state of complication in Europe. Such a halt would be, both from a military and a political point of view, so obvious a blunder, that we cannot for a moment suppose that it was ever contemplated, still less that it can be contemplated now that the incapacity of the enemy to offer a really formidable resistance is known. An advance to Jellalabad, then, we regard as certain. Whether anything further is attempted will, doubtless, depend upon what is learnt hereafter regarding the opposition likely to be encountered at Kabul.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* (Scinde issue) says:—Most of the Collectors and Deputy Collectors in Sind who had gone out to the "Districts," on the "annual tour" have been ordered back to head quarters, chiefly for the purpose of collecting camels. These animals have recently it seems become very difficult to engage on hire. There are great numbers owned by Pathans who, some of them at least, say that they have families in their own land which are within reach of Shere Ali's vengeance; and that they would not fail to be reported to him if they, in any way, were known to assist the British Government in hiring their animals for the use of the invading army. To some extent these excuses may have foundation, but such individuals are not very numerous—not sufficiently so to account for the general difficulty pointed out. We fancy that when Sind was attacked of the want of liberality shown by Government in the case of the Jowaki and other frontier expeditions has too much truth in it, and has been talked of freely among camel owners, who, be it remembered, have necessarily a wide range of travel and communication, especially in the districts whence these valuable animals are mostly drawn. The matter we allude to was, that in some late expeditions in the hills, &c., many camels died or were lost or killed, and that the owners received either no, or a very insufficient compensation. Now if this report be true, it showed not only injustice, but a great waste of foresight on the part of those concerned; and, true or false, the tale has got abroad and is widely spread. There is not the least necessity for imputing any disaffection to those who hold back. In many cases their animals are their chief and only means of living: and we can hardly expect even Sindhis to be patriotic (?) enough to give up their all. Anyhow, Collectors and their deputies have been brought back to see what their influence can accomplish. The Collector of Kurrachee, Colonel Lambert, who had sent out his establishment for an early commencement of his tour, in charge of Mr. Douglas McKenzie, Deputy Collector, while he went to Khirby to arrange about the salt manufacture under the new system, and the prevention of salt smuggling, returned on the 14th instant, and has been hard at work ever since. Mr. Noonan, one of the merchants in this city, tried his best at aiding the Government in securing camels, &c., but failed. Since then, however, Mr. Ashby Ingle, our Hoozoor Deputy Collector, with considerable tact and ability has won over one of the Pathan dealers, and, through his agency, has succeeded in obtaining nearly 3,000 camels, though the other Pathan owners came to terms with great reluctance.

The *Rangoon Gazette* is not a very warm admirer of the Burmese. Our contemporary writes:—"Colonel Wyndham, who is on his way to Calcutta, has favourable things to say of the interview he had with the Prime Minister of Upper Burma, the Kinwoon Mengyee, with regard to two years' back pay, the latter informed him that on account of the Colonel having been a great deal too often at the British Residency he had forfeited all claim on the Burmese Government. This, if expressing really the views of the Burmese Minister and not merely a lame pretext for evading payment of a just claim, would certainly tend to show that the professions of friendship made by the Burmese towards the British Government are not worthy of much credence. Of course we never for a moment believed in the genuine friendship of the Burmese towards our Government. But we do not believe that the conduct of the Burmese Government towards Col. Wyndham has been dictated by anything beyond a wish to evade the adjustment of his claim, for other European employés, English, Italian and French have also been turned off, if not in the same unceremonious manner, at least with only half their claims satisfied. They will keep civil with us so long as they fear us, and no longer.

The *Rangoon Times*:—We regret to hear that assignees have been appointed to wind up the branches of Messrs. Todd, Findlay and Co's. firm in Burmah; so that this old and respected firm will soon be but a name among us.

The *Rangoon Times*, alluding to the projects for diverting the course of the river Indus, says:—"Whilst money is so lavishly spent in the Punjab it is strange indeed that more attention is not paid to the river at Rangoon which is now surely sapping both banks, above Dallah first, and then West of Godwin's wharf on the Rangoon side. The D. P. W. in Burmah we believe estimate the cost of protection at 4 lakhs, a fifth of what is to be spent to repair the ravages of the Indus on that frontier. Whether the cost would be more or less than what the engineers here estimate it at, we are hardly in a position to state; but we think that every one will agree that it is time protective measures of some sort were commenced to save the valuable property now endangered, both Government and private buildings, which are gradually being undermined."

Truth says:—Considerable excitement exists in the ordinarily quiet garrison town of Colchester at the escapades of Spring-heeled Jack, whose performances created considerable sensation some time ago at Aldershot. As the battalion of the 60th Rifles, formerly at Aldershot, is now at Colchester, there seems internal evidence that the culprit or hero, as he may be regarded by different people, belongs to that corps. It is understood that the young gentleman, who must have accomplices (and some affirm that his name is well known), has frightened two sentries to such an extent that they are in the hospital, and the commanding officer has directed that though they may not fire on Jack they may prick his legs. But Jack has not confined his attention to the military, having appeared suddenly to an astonished landlady of a public-house, arrayed in a wondrous leopard skin, from his mouth and nostrils he emitted phosphorus, while glaring eyes and wagging tail constituted a make-up that might well frighten the nervous. The Colchester civil authorities, being somewhat puritanical and straitlaced, do not see the fun of Jack's proceedings, while the exclusiveness of the 60th who associate with no one, does not improve his chance of capture. The colonel, perhaps, when he condescends to arrive, may take the matter in hand.

Truth:—The surprise of the pedestrian competition at the Agricultural Hall was the ignominious failure of Sir John Astley's especial favourite, Weston; but the marked decline in this champion's ardour is probably owing to the fact that he has just been adjudicated a bankrupt, so that the five hundred would naturally have gone to his assignees. Whether he has passed safely through the shoals and quicksands of the Court, and is again working on his own account, we shall probably see an amazing improvement in his form. A man cannot be expected to exhaust himself for the sake of his creditors.

Petroleum in the Caucasus.—The insurrection in the Caucasus last autumn brought once or twice before the public the fact that the province of Baku was remarkable for the number and richness of its naphtha springs. This circumstance was known to the Russian Government so long ago as in the reign of Peter the Great, but the wealth that might accrue to the country through the development of the product was not perceived until within recent years. The first attempt at using the naphtha was made in 1859 by a Mr. Kokoreff, who established a kerosine "works" near Baku. But the want of good roads and the firm grip which the American petroleum importers had upon the market, for a time obscured the prospects of the enterprise. However, an opportune subsidy being received from the Government, the merchants pushed on with their trade, and in 1864 no less than 6,200 tons of petroleum were despatched to Russia. Four years later the quantity had doubled, in 1870 it had quadrupled, and in 1873 the output of petroleum was reckoned at 45,000 tons. In the same year the quantity of petroleum received from American was 50,000 tons, while in 1877 it had diminished, owing to the development of the Baku wells to nearly one half. At present the annual production of the Caucasus is estimated at 100,000 tons, and the trade, its promoters tell us, is still in its infancy. As an evidence of this an American company has established itself at Baku, and is engaged in laying down pipes on the one hand to convey the oil to Poti or Batoum, and on the other to the ports on the Caspian. A feature in their concession is that no other pipes can be laid down parallel with theirs within a distance of 50 versts, and that, while ordinary speculators are not allowed to acquire more than 30 acres of ground in one spot in the oil district, the American capitalists have been permitted to buy up no less than 600,000. These figures give one some idea of the big affair which the company is desirous of making of the growing oil trade, and even if the Black Sea part of the scheme fails, and the vision conjured up by the directors, of fleets of vessels conveying Baku petroleum to Europe, resolves itself in mist, the protective tariff in Russia will give them a good hold upon the home market, and the flotilla of 20 oil steamers which, we hear, they are building on the Volga for service in the Caspian, will form no contemptible addition to Russia's commerce and power in that obscure corner of her Empire.

THE KABUL EXPEDITION.

FULL DETAILS OF THE TAKING OF ALI MUSJID.

(*Englishman.*)

The following account of the taking of Ali Musjid and of the unfortunate circumstances connected with the death of Major Birch, commanding 27th P. I., and Lieutenant Fitzgerald, of the same Regiment, is based on the narrative of an officer who was present and may be depended on as correct:—

The 2nd Brigade, under General Tytler, 1-ft Jamrud on the evening of the 20th, at 5 p. m., and started to ascend the hills on the left of the Pass. As they had the longest distance to traverse, they started so much in advance of the others, and they had been told that they were to try and get in the rear of Ali Musjid, whence they were to co-operate with the remainder of the force.

The 1st Brigade under General Macpherson left at 2 A. M. on the morning of the 21st, and was to move along the hills on the right of the Khaiber and also to attack the enemy on the Rhotas Hill, where they were reported to be in force. Anyhow it was in a measure to co-operate with the 3rd and 4th Brigades, who were to move along the Pass itself.

Sir Sam Browne and Staff with the 3rd and 4th Brigades (excepting the 45th Sikhs, who were left to guard the camp at Jamrud), the whole of the Artillery and also Cavalry Brigade, left Jamrud about 7 A. M. on the 21st, and had not advanced more than four or five miles into the Pass before they were greeted with a shell from one of the Amir's guns which was posted on a hill some distance in advance. The shell, however, did damage, as it did not burst. On examination it proved to be a Palliser studded shell. How it had come into their possession no one knew, or how it could have been fired out of one of the Amir's guns, which are all reported to be smooth bore. The 40-pounder battery was then brought up, and, as the elephants were unable to pull these big guns up a slightly steep ascent, some sepoys of the 27th P. I. were told off to do so and brought them up in first rate style. Our guns at once opened fire at about 3,000 yards' range and made excellent practice. In the meantime the infantry were advancing towards Ali Musjid, and the General was anxiously looking out for some signs of the 1st and 2nd Brigades on his flanks. Seeing none, he ordered the troops to halt, hoping they would momently arrive, as it was now 1 o'clock. The heavy guns were, all this time, keeping up an incessant fire on Ali Musjid, and the Horse and Field Batteries had advanced to within 1,800 yards of the fort and were also engaged. It was whilst they were advancing that a round shot took a gunner of the horse artillery battery's head clean off, another one taking off a horse's leg and injuring Major Lawford's eyes severely. About 3 o'clock Ali Musjid appeared to be in ruins, and the enemy's firing had temporarily ceased. There were still no signs of the other two brigades, so Sir Sam Browne concluded they had lost their way, and determined on advancing with the force he had, which was accordingly done.

By the time the men were extended and they had commenced to ascend the height, however, it was nearly five o'clock, and, seeing that the force would be unable to take Ali Musjid before dark, the General made up his mind to defer the assault till the next morning, and gave orders that the men should remain in the positions they then occupied.

Early in the day a few men of the 14th Sikhs about 60 in number, under Captain Maclean, of the Regiment, had been ordered across a small stream which runs through the Khaibar. As there were some four guns posted on a hill on our flank, which were keeping up a brisk fire and had begun doing a little execution, the General commanding the 3rd Brigade came to this officer and said: "You see those guns on that hill; I have orders to take them." He was asked if the 14th Sikhs were to advance and do so, but answered "No; 81st Regiment are coming up; they will lead, and we will give the enemy a taste of the Martini." After some time, the 81st Regiment not appearing, the 14th Sikhs were ordered to advance, supported by two companies of the 21st Punjab infantry, the General saying he would follow with the whole of the 81st Regiment. This small force arrived without any casualty at the foot of the hill where the guns were posted, and some 300 yards from them. Three men were there wounded, and the officer in command determined to make a dash for some rocks half way up, which having reached, he would be, with his men, comparatively safe. Before doing so he asked Major Birch, who was commanding the two companies of the P. I. and who had Lieutenant Fitzgerald, the Adjutant, with him, if he would support him in a rush on the guns, and was answered in the affirmative. The rocks were reached safely and with no very great loss, though the force had to run the gauntlet of a very hot fire from in front and on their flank. Captain Maclean then turned round and called out to Major Birch to come on, and, whilst doing so, was wounded, but not severely, through the shoulder. Major Birch started to come, accompanied by some men, but had only advanced a few yards when he was shot dead. Lieutenant Fitzgerald followed with a few men and reached the rocks safely. In a short time they received an order to retire, as the General said it had been settled not to assault that night. Captain Maclean promptly did so, sending a few men at a time, as the fire from the enemy above was incessant and very true, and they reached the spot before alluded to, where three men had been first wounded, with a loss of four more. It was here that Lieutenant Fitzgerald was first slightly wounded, and almost immediately a second shot hit him, killing him dead. The correspondent from whose narrative these details are taken, says he can hardly imagine how heavy the firing must have been when, out of not more than sixty men of the 14th Sikhs, 1 officer was wounded, 5 havildars and 4 sepoys killed outright, and 17 others wounded, some dangerously; and of the two companies of the 27th P. I., a few of whom only reached the rocks, 2 officers and 4 men were killed and 10 wounded, or a total of killed and wounded of 43. Some one, I fancy, was to blame for not having recalled the force sooner, when it was known that the attack would not take place that night, but who, is as yet not known. Otherwise Ali Musjid might have been taken with the loss of only some 5 or 15 killed and wounded, instead of four times that number."

The troops remained as they were for the night, and early the next morning about a dozen shells were fired into the fort but, on these not being returned, the Infantry advanced and found that the place had been evacuated during the night, the Amir's troops leaving their camp equipage, cooking pots, arms and ammunition all behind them.

All this time, much to the surprise of the General and his staff, there were no signs of the 1st and 2nd Brigades; but from the enemy having fled so precipitately, it was supposed they had received word that one, if not both, of the Brigades had managed to get in their rear and were likely to cut them off. This turned out to be the case, as the 2nd Brigade had somehow hit off the road about ten miles in advance of Ali Musjid, and in the morning the garrison of the Fort, who evidently thought they had managed their escape very cleverly, were confronted by our troops. Several of them, who attempted to escape, were shot down and the remainder gave themselves up as prisoners. How many, our correspondent had not been able to find out, but on the 24th, he tells us, three hundred were on their way to Peshawar where seventeen elephants had also been despatched, heavily laden with the arms, &c., taken and such loot as was found, the latter probably not of much value. A mule battery was also captured. The mules are said to be splendid animals and worth at least 300 Rs. each. In all 22 guns were taken, all of brass. The 1st Brigade turned up on Saturday afternoon, having lost their way. It is believed that they had been wilfully misled by their guides. "Our first encounter with the Amirs troops," writes our correspondent, "has been, I think, you will say, a great success, and at a slight loss to ourselves which might have been considerably less." The total casualties ascertained up to the date of his writing were:

Horse Artillery battery	2 killed.
11-9 Mountain "	5 wounded.
51st Regt Infantry	1 wounded.
14 Sikhs	1 officer and 17 men wounded, 9 killed.
27th P. I.	10 men wounded, 2 officers and 4 men killed.

The enemy's fire, he adds, was incessant, but very wild; they appeared to be armed with Sniders and Enfields, as there was one continual volley of musketry fire, which never for a moment ceased, and they had enough ammunition to have lasted for the next four or five days.

WITH THE KOORUM COLUMN ADVANCED GUARD.

(*From the Civil and Military Gazette's Special Correspondent.*)

CAMP, HAZIR PIR ZIABAT, 23rd Nov.

No answer to the *ultimatum*, which was sent to Shere Ali, having been received, General Roberts' Column was ordered to advance. Great excitement prevailed throughout the camps, when on the 20th it was rumoured that the morning of the 21st would find the 1st Brigade across the frontier. It was not, however, till the evening that commanding officers received their final orders, which may be summed up as follows. The squadron of the 10th Hussars were to start at 3 a. m., ford the Koorum about a mile below Thul, and moving rapidly up a valley running parallel to the river, debouch on the Capayan plain a short distance beyond the Thannah of the same name, and endeavour to cut off the retreat of any of the enemy who might try to escape into the Waziri hills. 100 Rifles of the 29th Punjab Native Infantry were to start at 3 a. m., rush up the left bank of the river, through the hills and fording the river about two miles above the Capayan Thannah, intercept the enemy if they retired in that direction. 200 Rifles of the 29th Punjab Native Infantry marching at 3-45, to proceed in advance of the Mountain Battery and 12th Bengal Cavalry, cross the bridge at Cheodi Kot and take the Thannah by direct attack. The whole of the above details were carried out with most admirable precision, but unfortunately on nearing the Thannah the door was seen to be wide open, and the skirmishers of the 29th running in found it quite deserted with the exception of a small boy who said that the Sahib with all his men had left the Thannah about 11 o'clock the previous night, having been informed by a Mullah of Thul that the troops were to move across. The effect of the advance in the early morning was most impressive. The skirmishers moving at a rapid pace, could hardly be distinguished from the surrounding ground, nearer and near r they crept to the Thannah and still the same p rfect silence, while every one's nerve were strung to the utmost wondering when the enemy would open fire. Then as the light grew stronger and the surrounding hills stood out more clearly against the sky, the long line of skirmishers were seen moving at a steady double till close to the walls, where they halted and formed up, and it then became evident that the place was deserted. The Thannah consists of a square enclosure with walls about 20 feet high, made of stone and mud, across the centre is built another wall making in inner court yard round which their houses were built. Although they might have made an obstinate defence still the walls would never have stood art llery fire, and the occupants showed their knowledge of the old motto "discretion is the better part of valour" by leaving when they did.

After a short halt at Capayan, an advanced guard consisting of—squadron, 10th Hussars, 12th Bengal Cavalry, Mountain Battery and 29th Punjab Native Infantry, the whole under the command of Colonel Gordon, 29th, was ordered to push on to Amidi Shama and camp there. The remainder of the 1st Brigade consisting of F. A. Royal Horse Artillery, company Sappers and Miners, 8th King's, 5th Punjab Infantry, and 23rd Pioneers, remained at Capayan. The distance to Amidi Shama is about 9 miles. The road follows the bank of the Koorum for about 3 miles and then inclining to the west winds along through the hills for about 4 miles. Although the road is not exactly what one would call good, still it was much better than we expected, and it would not require very much labour to make it serviceable. The surrounding hills are very bare, being covered with a short coarse grass with an occasional bush of Felsi or Gurgurra. At Amidi Shama there is a small Thannah built near the edge of the river, and this was the first sign of a habitation which we came across since leaving Capayan. It had been held by a few men who had at once cleared out on hearing of our intended advance. General Roberts accompanied by his staff, rode up as far as Amidi Shama to inspect it, and left in the afternoon for the Head-Quarter Camp. While there he received a letter from the Seyde at Koorum asking when we were to move up, as they had been suffering greatly from the tyranny of the Amir and were anxiously looking forward to our arrival. There can be no doubt that the inhabitants of the whole valley are in favour of our occupying Koorum and the Cabul garrison are so impressed with that idea that they are only too axious to take the first chance of retiring over the Shuter Gurdan.

THE JUSTICE OF THE AFGHAN WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—We can all understand Mr. Gladstone at last. He has now reached that place in politics which Professor Wordsworth has reached in religion—namely, he has tumbled over the edge. We can now fully understand the meaning of the expression "the leader of the opposition." The devil himself is the leader of one Opposition, and he too has his followers. When a mind which was once generous, perhaps just, becomes so far biassed as to forget its nationality and lose its patriotism in a desire to be revenged on a political adversary, surely the man possessed of such a mind may be regarded as beyond the pale of criticism. When Mr. Gladstone denounced the present Afghan war as unjust, he did not give himself time to consider whether anybody either in India or England would agree with him, and when he "warned his hearers of the downfall of the British Empire" he failed to remember that that Empire would endure only so long as his counsels were disregarded and his predictions laughed to scorn. In the heat of stump oratory and in the ebullition of uncontrollable rage, he resorted to the tactics of the fishy pugilists of Billingsgate and directed his attack, tooth and nail, at the eyes and nose of his opponents, crying aloud in his fury "the war is unjust," "the British Empire is in danger!" This is not the way in which a British opposition, in or out of Parliament, fought the past battles in our history. At least this is not the way they fought in the presence of an enemy and with all Europe as observers. The shrieks of ferocity cannot prevent the war, and the cries of our soldiers who are now in the field demand that the country, that united England, shall come forward to do its utmost to bring our troops successfully through the struggle. Is this a time to threaten the responsible officers of the Crown? Is this the time to beard them with defiance and threaten them with cowardly defection? Has not the British constitution within itself the power to punish unfaithful or misguided ministers, and is not the time for so dealing with them in time of peace and not a time of war? Will anybody in England whose voice is worth listening to re-echo the cry of Mr. Gladstone, "an unjust Afghan war?" Will the cry not rather be, "away with the man who would turn the nation into a herd of clod-hoppers and let us support our troops with every moral and material aid."

Mr. Gladstone has the faintest possible conception of the Afghan people, and undoubtedly it was his own errors of judgment which allowed the Amir to drift into unfriendliness towards us. Had he known the mind of an Afghan he would have discovered that the way to make him friendly was to make him acknowledge your superiority and show him that you intended to stand no nonsense. I say, then, that Mr. Gladstone's gloved-hand policy provoked the Afghan folly and persuaded the poor fool, the Amir, that England must not only treat him as a first class European sovereign, but submit to be shaken off at his pleasure, except such as would be acceptable to the Kabul darbar, of an international kind. Truly, this was a drifting policy, and it is drifting the Amir to his doom. If there is to be no limit to the utterances of the unbridled passions of an unpatriotic member of the Opposition, let Mr. Gladstone go on as he is now doing and in due time he will be sure to receive his reward. There certainly will be a limit to the forbearance of Englishmen when they find their country being dragged to death by the fumes of Mr. Gladstone's opium pipe; that limit will be reached when the H. R. is proclaimed respectfully which the name of Gladstone bears will have become reduced to ashes by the fire of an unjust and unpatriotic resentment towards the responsible members of the present administration.

NO PARTY.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—When do the liquidators of the late unfortunate Bombay Co-operative Society intend publishing the results of their labours? Considering that the managers only left a few damaged stores to represent the paid up capital of the Society, one would have thought that winding up such a concern would not prove a very tedious business, but possibly the mantle of the directors has descended on the shoulders of the liquidators.

Nov. 23. A SHAREHOLDER.

THE ALBERT EDWARD INSTITUTE AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 1.

A second meeting of friends and subscribers to the proposed "Albert Edward Institute" to be built in the cantonment, in commemoration of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the capital of the Deccan, was held last evening at Major Trueman's bungalow, for the purpose of approving the plan and estimate, and settling the day on which and by whom the foundation stone should be laid with due ceremony. Amongst those present I observed—Major Burnett, Major P. Trueman, Benjamin Philips, Esq. and Honorary Surgeon Burns; Dorabjee Pestonjee, Esq., Khan Sahib Nowrojee Dorabjee, Khan Sahib Framjee Pestonjee, Nowrojee Ardaseer, Esq., Cowasjee Dorabjee, Esq., Cursetjee Pestonjee Majoo, Esq., Mahomed Siedick, Esq., Sulliman Abdool Wahab, Esq., Balcristna, Esq., Rajana Lingoo, Esq., Cassinath Gadgil, Esq., and several other native gentlemen.

Major Burnett, the Brigade Major, was voted to the chair.

In opening the proceedings of the meeting, Mr. Gungaram Bhau, the secretary, said—Since our last meeting the committee have been fortunate in obtaining a very eligible site for the Albert Edward Institute. The spot is central and suited both for Europeans and natives. The committee have to thank Colonel Hogg, the Deputy Quarter Master General, Colonel Pottinger, the Assistant Quarter Master, P. D. A., Major Burnett, the Brigade Major, and Major T. Trueman, the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, in assisting them to obtain the site in question from Government. The first plan consisted of an upper storey building, which was objected to by some of the members and hence a modified plan as now presented for the approval of the committee. It consists of a building with one floor, two side wings and a verandah all round, and the estimated cost, at the usual rates obtaining in the Public Works and Railway Department, amount to about Rs. 14,000. I expect, however, by good competition and economy to reduce the estimate to about Rs. 9,000, without curtailing the ornamental portions of the building. Rs. 5,000 are already subscribed, about Rs. 2,000 worth of materials are in hand, and I expect that the remaining Rs. 2,000 to complete the building will be readily subscribed for. I confidently expect this because there is sufficient public spirit in Poona to carry out such a project of public utility, the meeting this evening, consisting of native gentlemen are likely to build the two wings of the Albert Edward Institute at their own cost which will reduce the expenditure materially, such wings being called after the donor's names. I further expect a large gift of books from an opulent Parsee gentleman, who has been furnished with catalogue, framed from the catalogues of the United Service and other libraries. A wealthy Parsee gentleman from Mhow has also promised assistance.

The following three proposals were then put to the meeting—1st, that the plan and estimate now presented be approved of; 2nd, that the building be commenced forthwith; and 3rd, that His Excellency the Governor be requested to lay the foundation stone of the Albert Edward Institute at an early date—all of which were unanimously carried.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings of the evening.

An ingenious defence.—To hear of a solicitor advancing a highly ingenious defence on behalf of a client who happens to figure as defendant in a police court is nothing novel. Solicitors are paid to be ingenious, and some of them succeed in no mean degree. We fancy, however that Mr. Washington, who undertook the defence of W. J. Cox, cowkeeper, of Camberwell, the other day, is entitled to high rank in his profession. The lacteal fluid supplied by Cox to his customers had been examined by Dr. Bernays and declared to contain 7 per cent. of water. Mr. Washington wasted no time in endeavouring to show how analysts differed, but at once struck out on a line as bold as it was original. He explained that the cows had been given wet food, and that this accounted for the milk in the cocoanut—no, we mean the water in the milk. The Bench were profoundly impressed by the idea, as was naturally to be expected, and they adjourned the case in order that they might gain further information. The means they took to enlighten themselves were practical. They had some milk taken direct from the cow by their representative, and this was found minus any water adulteration. Consequently, Mr. Cox was convicted, and fined—and they fined him pretty heavily too—10*l.*, and 3*l.* 5*s.* costs. The defence, however, was worth all the money. We shall, perhaps, have Mr. Washington next advancing the theory that bovines are not waterproof, and that exposure to the rain may result in deterioration of the quality of their milk. In short there are a host of defences to make, and we can rely upon the solicitor who urged that eating wet food led to cows producing damp milk to think of them in time.—*Sportsman.*

THE COTTON INDUSTRY OF BROACH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—At a time when depression of tr

every round fired to be added to the points on the target. The shooting to take place between the first and twentieth of December 1878. An Officer of the Corps to which the Members competing belong to be present to superintend the shooting and to give the time, a watch with second hands being used for this purpose. The registers and entrance fees to be sent to the undersigned by the 1st January 1879, or the Prizes, if any, won at a station not complying shall be forfeited.

No limit as to number of competitors.

Dress.—Each competitor to wear white or cloth clothing, helmet, waist belt, and ball bag containing his ammunition.

No sighting shots allowed.

A competitor may have 4 minutes each day on three different days, but only the highest of the three scores will count towards a Prize.

HIGHEST AGGREGATE SCORE.

1st Prize—The Bronze Medal and Rs. 100: 2nd, Rs. 50; 3rd, Rs. 30; 4th, Rs. 20; 5th, Rs. 25; 6th, Rs. 18; 7th, Rs. 16; 8th, Rs. 14; 9th, Rs. 12; and 10th, Rs. 10.

MATCH II.—To be Shot off between the 1st and 20th December 1878.

TEN SHOTS AT 200 YARDS.

Two sighting shots allowed on payment of 4 annas each. No competitor to be allowed to fire two shots in succession. Three entries allowed to each competitor, on payment of Rs. 2 for each entry, but only one entry to be fired on one day.

The Firing to be by "Pairs" or by "Threes."

Position.—Any.

Rifle.—The Government Martini Henry.

Ammunition.—Government.

Target.—4 feet square: Bull's-Eye 8 inches: Inner 12 inches: Magpie 24 inches: Outer remainder of target 4 feet square.

HIGHEST SCORE.

1st Prize, a Snider Rifle by Henry value Rs. 80; 2nd Rs. 30, 3rd Rs. 25, 4th Rs. 20, 5th Rs. 15, 6th Rs. 20, 7th Rs. 10, 8th Rs. 10, 9th Rs. 10, and 10th Rs. 10.

Ties will be decided by the W. I. R. A. Rules.

Should there not be enough entries a deduction will be made, and should the entries exceed additional Prizes will be added.

Paid Adjutants and Instructors are eligible to compete for both these matches.

ADAM SMITH, Lieut.,
Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

Poona, 20th November 1878.

THE CHOIR FESTIVAL.

THE *Bombay Church Chronicle* publishes the following account, written by "a Soldier, member of one of the Choirs," of this Festival:—

The sixth annual Choral Festival was held in the Cathedral on the 21st of this month (November). There was a goodly attendance of both clergy and choristers numbering about 200; and early in the evening carriages and other vehicles began to arrive at the Cathedral, and shortly before the bell began to ring, the choristers might be seen assembling near the tent erected for their vestry. At last all was ready and formed up at the entrance of the Cathedral, but not in very regular order, for they were not sized as they are in most of our choirs, which made it seem as if they fell in their places in a hurry, and did not matter where they fell in, as long as it was somewhere, and so it brought some of the small boy's backs against the men, while some of the tall boys were at the front; but all is ready, and the organist plays a verse of the procession-hymn as a warning for the choir to be ready to take the time. But when they did start (which was done by each file on entering the Cathedral), it was very bad; for the conductor, or some one who appeared to be leading, whose voice could be heard as plain at the starting, was about half a bar in front of the choir; no doubt this was done to keep them from lagging, which they had a tendency to do, and also they were inclined to be fast, however before they arrived at their places, everything was in time and tune, and when the hymn was concluded, the rich and clear tone of the Rev. Mr. Lewis was heard beginning the Service. There were special Psalms appointed for the occasion, the 96th and 150th, and were sung to very appropriate chants, *Marshall* and *Nine Daniells*, they were sung very well, except that the bass and tenor were rather predominant, and also in the anthem, which was taken from the 105th Psalm. There was much room for improvement in it; the time was not good, and the solos not together; but considering that the music was very difficult, both in respect of time and reading, it was very well, and we are never too old to learn, so when we are in fault this time, we shall be able to better it next.

THE BOMBAY WORKHOUSE.

WE frequently read in the daily papers of men being brought before the Magistrates, as vagrants, and being sent to the workhouse. Sometimes, men who ask our charity, represent the hardship, or the confinement, or the disgrace, of being put in the workhouse. Those of us who think before they bestow their charity, and wish to give their help in the quarters that need it most, naturally hesitate to give money or other assistance to persons who, it appears, are provided with the necessaries of life by the Government, and yet, if they have any reason to believe that the Government Workhouse involves unnecessary disgrace, hardship, or even confinement, they may often, out of sympathy, yield to importunity. We will, therefore, try to give our readers an account of the Bombay Workhouse.

It is for men only, and, as a rule, only for Europeans. Though it would of course be impossible to assert with confidence that there is not an ounce of dark blood in all the inmates of the workhouse, yet as a rule, Eurasians are not allowed to be admitted. This of itself shows that Eurasians deserve far more casual charity than Europeans. Indeed, the condition of the Eurasian poor is one that loudly calls for help. The workhouse is built in a yard, enclosed by high walls, adjoining the jail at Byculla. It is not in any way mixed up with the jail, except that the way out lies through a few yards of the jail premises, and that the superintendency is in the hands of the Superintendent of the jail. There is a separate establishment of attendants, &c., and the inmates of the workhouse have nothing to do with the prisoners in the adjoining jail by day or night. The Rev. T. K. Weatherhead, whose work among the Bombay poor we have already noticed in these columns, has spiritual charge of the inmates. The workhouse consists of a long shed, open to the air; wide enough to contain two rows of beds, without exposing the occupants to the rain during the monsoon, or the sun at other times. During the month of August the number of men was about 40, which requires only one row of beds. The rest of the space is given to tables, kit, &c. While in the workhouse, men are provided with regulation clothes, so that their own are available on their leaving, or on being allowed to go out for the day in search of employment. In the case of well-conducted men, who do not abuse their freedom by returning late or drunk, this leave is practically unlimited. In cases where men make such an ill-use of their liberty, no one, but themselves, will regret that their life in the workhouse involves some confinement.

But what *work* do they do? We believe that persons have sometimes asked why they do not work at trades, and so pay for their keep. We should be glad to put such enquiring friends into the workhouse, and ask them to pay for their keep, by shoemaking or carpenty during a month or two's residence. They would at once see that the only persons who could be employed in shoemaking, are such vagrants as happen to have learned that trade, and so for other kinds of productive labour. The only work that the ordinary vagrant can be set to do is such a one as picking oakum; and, in these days of many steamers and few sailing ships the demand for oakum is limited. Only a Malta expedition every three months would really create a demand sufficient to make the workhouse pay a decent proportion of its expenses. As matters are now, picking oakum is no more a hardship than a disgrace. Besides this, there is a little coir plaiting for mat-making, and in the morning and evening there is some garden work done; but the whole does not amount to much, for the general average strength of the inmates is rather low.

Though, as a matter of fact, there was no serious illness among them during the last few years, yet the men who find their way into the workhouse are not strong men. Too often they bring with them the results of exposure to Indian climate, not seldom the effects of hard drinking and other vicious habits; so that while little medicine is used, and the hospital charges are merely nominal, and there is no decided sickness, the majority of the men are much below fit for work.

The inmates are provided with three meals a day, at 9 a.m., at 1 p.m. and at 5 p.m., the daily ration consisting of 10 oz. of beef or mutton, 16 of bread, 8 of vegetables, 2½ of rice, with sugar, ghee, salt and pepper.

From the above our readers will understand that there is no need of expending money in charity on destitute Europeans in Bombay. But we may add that it would be a great boon to men in the workhouse if they had a library—and interesting, useful or amusing books would be welcomed by the Superintendent, and be great helps in an institution where so much time is of necessity unoccupied.—*Bombay Church Chronicle.*

NOVEL MISSIONARY CONFIRMATION SERVICE.

(Rangoon Gazette.)

THE Town Church of Rangoon was the scene on Sunday morning last of an extremely interesting ceremony, of which we think many of our readers will like a brief account. It may be remembered that in the month of April last we were all somewhat startled by hearing of the baptism of 40 Chinamen; a fact we believe unprecedented in the history of Burma, and one which was regarded by many persons as scarcely to represent any amount of genuine and steadfast faith on the part of these professed converts. Last Sunday morning, however, the Bishop of the diocese held a confirmation, when 27 of these men reappeared in the church, to confirm their baptismal vow, and renew their solemn profession of faith; having meanwhile been, as we are informed, most regular attendants every Sunday morning at the Chinese services held in the chapel of St. John's College. Besides these, there were also 27 Burmese, of whom 10 were women and girls, and 15 Eurasians; making a total of 69. The Bishop was assisted in this service by the Rev. Mr. Marks, his honorary chaplain, as well as by a Chinese catechist and by the sub-deacon of Mandalay. The hymns were in English, with the exception of one Chinese hymn; but the rest of the service was judiciously conducted in three languages so that, all became intelligible to the different races who took part in it. The Bishop's two addresses, for instance, were delivered in short English sentences: each being interpreted into Burmese and Chinese as they were separately enunciated. The effect of all this was very novel; and as a visible demonstration of real missionary work going on among us is encouraging. Yet, like every thing else, it must still be tested by results

We understand there will be another confirmation for the Tamil congregation next Sunday morning to be held at ½ past 9 in the Cantonment Church, which will be a much smaller affair. Indeed the Tamils would have been included with the Burmese, Chinese and Eurasians at the Town Church, had it not been for the necessity of adding a fourth language to the service, and therefore to its consequent prolongation.

PERFECTION.—MRS. S. A. Allen's Worlds Hair Restorer (the genuine only in pink paper wrapper) never fails to restore Grey Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world.—Sold by Treacher & Co., Bolton & Co., and D. Fernandez & Co., Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet & Co. and R. Scott, Thomson & Co., Calcutta; Dr. Bentz & Co., Madras; J. L. Lyell & Shrieffs & Co., Allahabad; E. Flower & Co., Simla and Lahore; J. Maitland & Co., Colombo and dealers in all principal towns.—[ADVT.]

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE SOCIAL AND MORAL EFFECTS OF THE LONG USANCE.

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR,—The City of Glasgow Bank's failure has made patent to all that a six months' usance is not merely lending money for six months to carry out a three months' transaction, but, in the case of clean bills drawn under bank credits, enabling the borrower to raise nearly as much again by brokers advancing on bills of lading. Let us look a little further at this. Of course there are millionaire firms, whom we may almost count on the fingers of one hand, and whose authorized drafts the banks are only too glad to get, and which, if they are to do business at all, they must buy. But these firms, besides having larger unencumbered estates, have always so much of other people's money in their hands that they do not need to have a six-pence of their own in their business, and, the long usance being rather in their favour than otherwise, they have no reason to complain of it. Still, if the said usance were placed properly under the ban of public opinion, they are not likely to persist in doing what is not "*en regle*."

But it is on such facilities as those referred to that merchants working their way up in the East naturally cast longing eyes, and if they have a house in London, the question is, "How are these to be come at?" And the answer is, "Instead of confining ourselves to merchandise, let us do a little in exchange," which means doing all they can in both. It is thus that comparatively small men, by ways and means more easily imagined than described, burst forth into full blown luxuriance as men of supposed capital and acknowledged influence. If things go well they can at once, by family settlements, secure for themselves a life of luxury and splendour, and continue to do business on the *prestige* of past success. If, on the other hand, this happy-go-lucky method fails, and they have only to glut our market here with produce and that abroad with Manchester goods, irrespective of profit, and chiefly because, like the top in motion, they can only stand by continually going round. Of course, this cannot last for ever. But, as we see, the end may not come until the adventurer has become the bank's master. As witness that irony of fate by which our best dispensers of charity hitherto are now obliged to depend on the bounty of the public.

But much as is the mischief which such people do when they come down, is it less than that when they are in full operation? How can cautious men with moderate views compete with harum-scarum rivals of this sort? They have almost no alternative but to be sucked into the same whirlpool, or to be shunted aside, forsooth, as incapables. There is no doubt that a good deal of our so-called success of late has been more the result of moral deficiency than any surplus of talent.

The almost exclusive idolatry of wealth is the curse of our day. But how apt are we to place the saddle on the wrong horse in charging with covetousness him who would be just before he is generous, and to regard as the very soul of honour and generosity him who is making free with other people's money, and preventing those in the same trade from making an honest living, until by one mighty crash he deprives the whole community of the living it had!—Yours, &c.,

November 6. AN ANGLO-INDIAN BANKER.

THE SIX DAYS' PEDESTRIAN COMPETITION.

FIVE minutes before midnight on Friday (Nov. 1) Rowell was the only competitor in the above contest at the Agricultural-hall who pursued his journey. He was soon afterwards rejoined by some of his rivals, and when the fifth day had been completed Corkey held a lead of nearly eight miles from Brown, who was 40 miles in front of Rowell; Hibbert came fourth, Courtney fifth, and Ennis sixth. Of the two leading men (both of whom had been resting for some considerable time) Brown was the first to recommence work, which he did at 2-25 a. m. Determined, however, not to jeopardize his chances, Corkey reappeared ten minutes later. Both men ran at intervals, and all Brown's efforts to lessen the gap between himself and the foremost man proved futile. Corkey, in fact, increased his advantage to nine miles (owing to Brown again resting), that at 9 o'clock he held a lead of nearly 15 miles. At that hour the record stood as follows:—Corkey, 481 miles 1 lap; Brown, 466 miles 4 laps; Rowell, 433 miles; Hibbert, 408 miles; Ennis, 384 miles 6 laps; Courtney, 373 miles; Weston, 365 miles 1 lap; Richardson, 359 miles 3 laps; Day, 354 miles; Howes, 339 miles 2 laps; Croft, 342 miles 1 lap; Clarkson, 323 miles; Ide, 325 miles 5 laps; Crossland, 322 miles; Hancock, 311 miles 2 laps; Pellett, 310 miles; Higgins, 283 miles 5 laps; Barnett, 247 miles; and Smythe, 223 miles 3 laps. It was now evident that in the absence of a thorough collapse on the part of Corkey the race for first place was at an end. Several other competitors, although their chances of obtaining either of the three prizes were hopeless, still stuck gamely to their work. Weston, who had gone off the path at 5 o'clock on the previous evening, would, it was thought, resume walking. This, however, he did not do, nor, indeed, at the time he retired had he the slightest chance of being among the placed men. Rowell continued to walk and run in excellent style, and gradually lessened the long distance between himself and the second man. At noon, when no less than 14 of the men were on the track, the number of miles registered to each was:—Corkey, 491 miles 5 laps; Brown, 475 miles 1 lap; Rowell, 439 miles 5 laps; Hibbert, 418 miles 4 laps; Ennis, 391 miles; Courtney, 384 miles; Day, 366 miles 2 laps; Richardson, 366 miles 2 laps; Weston, 365 miles 1 lap; Croft, 349 miles 6 laps; Howes, 345 miles 2 laps; Ide, 334 miles 4 laps; Clarkson 330 miles 4 laps; Hancock, 323 miles; Crossland, 323 miles 1 lap; Pellett, 315 miles 5 laps; Higgins, 286 miles 2 laps; Barnett, 247 miles; and Smythe, 223 miles 3 laps. Between one and two o'clock Corkey and Brown kept perseveringly on their journey, and at 1h. 55m. 49 sec. the latter finished 500 miles amid the hearty applause of the spectators. His last mile had occupied 7 min. 20 sec. Up to this time he had gone about five miles further than O'Leary had done in the competition in the spring. It was now hoped by a great many people that Corkey's strength would permit him to beat the record accomplished by the American, and with this object in view he kept steadily on his way. As the day wore on the number of visitors to the hall increased, and, since the celebrated walk between O'Leary and Weston there has not been such a large attendance to witness any of these pedestrian competitions. The number was computed at about 18,000. With the object, probably, of relieving the monotony of affairs, Howes set off to do six-and-a-half miles in the hour, and he succeeded in accomplishing his self-imposed task in 52min. 29sec. Brown finished his five hundred mile at 6-36 p. m., being at that time about 18 miles behind the leader. Meanwhile Corkey had continued steadily on his way, and finished 520 miles (the distance travelled by O'Leary in March last) at three minutes past 7 o'clock, being about an hour faster than the American had performed the journey.

From the subjoined return of the distances travelled by the men it will be seen that no less than seven of them went 400 miles:—Corkey, 521 miles; Brown, 506 miles 1 lap; Rowell, 470 miles; Hibbert, 440 miles; Ennis, 410 miles 6 laps; Courtney, 405 miles; Day, 400 miles 1 lap; Richardson, 380 miles; Howes, 375 miles 6 laps; Croft, 370 miles; Weston, 366 miles 1 lap; Ide, 35 miles 5 laps; Clarkson, 357 miles 3 laps; Crossland, 355 miles; Pellett 330 miles; Hancock, 324 miles 6 laps; Higgins, 302 miles; Barnett, 256 miles 4 laps; Smythe, 222 miles 4 laps.—*The Times.*

THE GENESIS OF THE *TIMES*.

(Saturday Review.)

It has been said by an ingenious foreigner that Englishmen find their opinions on all things in heaven and earth ready made for them every morning at their breakfast-tables. They do not think, or reason, or judge; they simply read the *Times*, and the matter is settled. There is, indeed, if we remember rightly, a passage somewhat to this effect about the *Times* in one of the volumes of Mr. Kinglake's *Invasion of the Crimea*. And of course there is a certain amount of truth in it, though it is less true now than it was some years ago. As a writer in the current number of *Macmillan's Magazine* observes, "the greatest journal the world has ever seen is the *Times*." There is a large part of the nominally educated population of every country who lack either the time or the inclination, or the wit to think for themselves, and as it would be derogatory to their self-respect, as well as practically inconvenient, to plead guilty to having no opinions on questions of the day, it follows that they must get their thinking done for them by somebody else. Thus George Eliot talks of "the people who get their science done for them by Faraday, and their religion by the superior clergy." But there is no great humiliation in owning that. It is not supposed to be every one's business to understand scientific questions, and it is obviously the business of the clergy to teach religion. No one, however, would exactly like to confess that he is indebted for his opinions to his newspaper, though there are in fact a great many persons of both sexes whose judgment is practically guided by their favourite organ. It is of course chosen in the first instance from its connexion with the party they have espoused—very likely from some accident of early training, or surroundings, or mere caprice, without any deliberate process of conviction; but, once chosen, it exercises a kind of tyranny over them. No doubt a Low Churchman would never put his faith in the *Guardian*, nor a High Churchman in the *Record*, nor a Tory in the *Daily News*; but the *Record*, or *Guardian*, or *Standard*, or whatever the particular journal may be, does very largely help to form and guide the judgment of a considerable circle of readers, who are accustomed to take its utterances for gospel, and who perhaps do not often enjoy or care to utilize the opportunity of comparing them with those of any rival authority. And if various party organs come in this way to exercise a tyrannous control over the minds of partisans of their own particular school, the *Times*, which claims to be independent of all parties, exerts a far wider, if not a deeper, influence over the large class of—we are afraid Mr. Arnold would say Philistines—who also affect a superiority to all narrow distinctions of creed or party, and wish "to think that they think" (to adopt a phrase of the late Mr. Maurice's), while they would really feel that "thinking is an idle waste of thought" when the result is presented to them cut and dried every morning in the columns of "the leading journal." That the *Times* never retains the same opinions for very long together is no difficulty to them—it has changed more than once, for instance, of late on the Eastern question—because there is usually a method in its mutations, and it contrives (or used to contrive) to anticipate and formulate with tolerable accuracy the popular sentiment which is partly reflected and partly helps to shape. And the highest ambition of such readers is to reflect the popular sentiment, while they imagine that they are expressing their own. As well, then, from the extensive influence it possesses both at home and abroad as a recognized exponent of British opinion, as from its command of news from all quarters of the world, the *Times* holds an exceptional position, and, as was said just now, may fairly be called "the greatest journal the world has ever seen." Its history, therefore, becomes a matter of general interest, and the writer in *Macmillan* to whom we have already referred has done good service in telling what will probably to the great majority of its daily readers be the unknown tale of its origin. They may be surprised to learn that, like Topsy, the *Times* grew, and grew from very small beginnings. It owed its birth to an accident, or rather a series of accidents, and would never apparently have seen the light had not its founder been first a ruined man.

The story of its genesis is in this wise. In 1738 was born John Walter, the son of what was called a "coal-buyer," and at the age of seventeen he was left an orphan to find his own living. In the course of ten years he had become a leading merchant in the coal trade, and in course of time was appointed "Manager" and "Chairman to the Body of Coal Buyers." He married, purchased an estate, and became the father of a large family. But imprudences in business, on the details of which it is not necessary to dwell here, aggravated by the effect of the French and American wars, led to heavy losses and eventually to his bankruptcy in 1781. His conduct under these trying circumstances was straightforward and honorable, and won general respect; so much so, that the Government was invoked to come to his assistance, and was quite prepared to do so.

"It was not uncommon at that time to draw the attention of men in power, as well as the public, to private grievances or individual necessities by the publication of a case." Many such documents may be found among eighteenth century records, and in accordance with this practice was printed and circulated, "The case of Mr. John Walter, of London Merchant." It occupies four folio pages of small print, and details in full the misfortunes which had overtaken him, not through his own fault, but through the inability of the English Government to protect English merchantmen; it describes his consequent ruin, his want of capital, which would prevent him embarking again in the coal trade, and his anxiety to obtain "some respectable post under Government." Mr. Walter appears to have had interest with Lord North, then Prime Minister, and numerous friends exerted themselves on his behalf, so that, to quote his own words, "I met with that kind reception which gave me every prospect of success." Had the ministry remained in office but a few months longer, the whole future course of John Walter's life would have been different—he would probably have died in official harness, unknown beyond the circle of his immediate friends."

But, unfortunately as it seemed for him fortunately for the future of journalism, Lord North's Cabinet was dismissed within a few months, and with it his hopes of patronage passed away. Once more he was thrown on his own resources, not at seventeen, but at forty-three, and this time accident guided him in a direction which there was nothing in his antecedents to suggest, but which had important consequences. He formed the acquaintance of an enthusiastic compositor, Henry Johnson by name, who had just obtained a patent for a new method of printing by whole words—called logotypes—instead of by separate letters, and he at once took up the new system vigorously, and issued a pamphlet to recommend it. He found zealous and influential support, but the system eventually broke down, though not till it had achieved one notable triumph. The first and probably the only newspaper printed in logotypes was the *Times*.

Mr. Walter's choice of a site, we cannot say for his new journal—for that was an afterthought—but for his new business, was also accidental. He looked about for a suitable locality for making a start in his capacity of "the Logographic Printer," and finally selected what has again become, under the name of "Printing House Square," an historic site. We say again, for beneath the present *Times'* office lie buried the strata, so to speak, of two former periods of civilization. The foundations of the old monastery of Blackfriars, where several mediæval Parliaments were held, and where the trial of Queen Catherine took place, are still extant under the ground of Printing House Square, and beneath them again the remains of the old Roman wall. In the "King's Printing House," which took the place of the suppressed monastery, and was burnt down in the Fire of London, was printed in 1666 the oldest newspaper in existence, the *London Gazette*. The printing-house was rebuilt, and passed through various hands, but had remained unoccupied for some years, when in 1784 John Walter took it for his logographic press, and settled there with his family. He announced his new establishment in the following advertisement, which appeared in several London newspapers May 17, 1784:—

"Logographic Office, Blackfriars. Mr. Walter begs leave to inform the public that he has purchased the printing-house formerly occupied by Mr. Basket, near Apothecaries' Hall which will be opened the first day of next month for printing by words entire, under His Majesty's patent. The greatest care will be taken of all orders, which may be sent either to the printing-house, or to Mr. Searle's, grocer, 55, Oxford Street; Mr. Thrale's, pastry-cook, opposite to the Admiralty; Mr. Taylor's New Lloyd's Coffee-house, over the Royal Exchange; Mr. Pratt's, greengrocer, 64, Wapping: Mr. Sterry's, oilman, 156, Borough where boxes will be fixed for the reception of any letters or messages he may be favoured with."

We have said that the creation of the *Times* was an after-thought. John Walter began by printing books, new and old, and it was only when the value of his favourite "logotypes" was called in question on all sides that he resolved to demonstrate the rapidity and cheapness of the new method of printing by applying it to the production of a daily newspaper. On January 1 1785 appeared the first number of the *Daily Universal Register* "printed logographically," as was stated in the heading, and opening with a series of articles in explanation and praise of the entire scheme of logography. But the *Daily Universal Register* did not prove a conspicuous success. The title was cumbrous, and after three years' trial the editor determined to change it. On January 1, 1788, appeared the first issue of the *Times*, bearing the No. 940, as the last number of the *Register* had been 939. For some years it continued to be printed with logotypes, but Mr. Walter was at last compelled to yield to the hard logic of experience, and the use of them was quietly abandoned, but what precise date there is no record. The words exhibited last year at the Caxton Collection are very likely the sole remaining specimen of this much-vaunted but impracticable system of printing. But as the *Illustrated News* is said to owe its existence to the advertisement of Holloway's Pills, the latter invention at least may be said to have borne abiding fruit in the production of the *Times*, which ten years hence will be able to celebrate its centenary.

HOUSES TO LET.

DAWLISH, S. DEVON, ENGLAND.

TO LET—In the above favourite watering place, a very well-situated Residence, about 6 minutes' walk from the sea beach and railway station, 3 minutes' walk from the Parish Church, and half-an-hour by rail from Exeter or Torquay, particularly well adapted for an Indian family, the house having been most substantially built by the late Lord of the Manor, and the grounds of 6 acres laid out regardless of expense. The House contains on the Upper Floor 4 Bed-rooms for Servants, on the first Floor 7 Bed-rooms, Sitting-room, and Bath-room fitted with hot and cold water supply, Lavatory and W. C. on the ground floor, Entrance Hall 14 feet square, inner Hall 10 feet by 16 feet, Dining-room 22 feet by 18 feet, Ball or Drawing-room 32 feet by 16 feet, with French Windows opening out to covered Verandah and Conservatory; these two Rooms communicate by means of Folding Doors; Library 19 feet by 16 feet, Lavatory and W. C., Butler's Pantry, Lumber Room, Kitchen and Scullery, Dairy and capital Cellarage; there is Stabling for 4 Horses, Double Coach House, Harness Room and Carriage Yard; Gardener's Tool House and Pump of good spring water. The grounds are most tastefully laid out with various ornamental shrubs, in addition to some very old Timber trees, two summer Houses, Rockery, Fish Pond and Fountain, &c. &c.

The Dawlish Ornamental Water runs through the grounds, and is spanned by two ornamental bridges; water laid on by pipe all over the grounds from a private water supply; a walled Fruit and Vegetable Garden with large ranges of Glass Houses and Heating Apparatus, and stocked with the choicest fruit. The whole forming a most complete and comfortable Sea-side residence;—will be let on a careful tenant, at the nominal rental of £150 per annum. Further particulars of MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta, Bombay, and London; or of the Local Agents, MESSRS. TAPPER & SONS, Dawlish, S. Devon, England.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for the WARORA COLLIERY, Central Provinces, a well qualified OVERSEER, who is also a good Draftsman.

He must be thoroughly and practically acquainted with Masonry Works and accustomed to the supervision of labourers. He should also be a good Surveyor and Leveller, with a knowledge of Plan Drawing and framing Estimates.

Salary Rs. 75 per mensem, rising by annual increments of Rs. 5 to Rs. 100 on good behaviour.

Applications, with copies of testimonials, to be submitted to the CHIEF ENGINEER, Central Provinces.

ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY

FOR the season, of every description and of the best make. ORNAMENTAL CHRISTMAS CAKES, PYRAMIDS, and a large assortment of CHRISTMAS SWEETS always on hand, at moderate rates. ICE CREAMS, ICE PUDDINGS, and various sorts of plain puddings.

D. STERNSCHER,
9, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to state that they have been appointed SOLE AGENTS, in the room of Messrs. Jeewanjee Eduljee and Sons, for the sale of CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S CELEBRATED SPORTING GUNPOWDER, and they are now prepared to execute all orders entrusted to them with promptness and dispatch.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 6, Apollo Street Fort.

Also, we have in stock SHIP CHANDLERY, MILL and RAILWAY STORES.

Bombay, 27th September 1878.

VAUGHAN-JONES'
ORANGE BITTERS
("STANDARD BRAND.")

AS SUPPLIED TO THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

FINEST Tonic either by itself or as blended with Sherry, Champagne, Gin, &c.

A Valuable Cordial, and far superior to the pungent and nauseous compounds sold under the name of Bitters.

No Mess or Family should be without it.

Sold everywhere in the Colonies and India.

WHOLESALE OF VAUGHAN-JONES.
17, WATER LANE LONDON, E.C.

VAUGHAN-JONES'
GINGER BRANDY.
("STANDARD" BRAND.)

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Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal ..... per cent.
interest will be allowed .....at 5 p. ct. per annum.
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All letters should be addressed, and Roondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES,
Agent, Bombay.

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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 "

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WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 1st December 1877.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND—£150,000.

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